The New-York Times.

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THE POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

More Indications of the Popularity of the Administration.

Grant's Renomination Demanded by Three States.

Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Florida Squarely on Record.

Gen. Hartranft Nominated for Governor of Pennsylvania.

The Colored Men Organizing for the Campaign.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Nomination of State and National Officers at the Republican Convention—Resolutions Indorsing the Present Administration.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 10.—At noon, precisely, the Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania met in the Hall of Representatives, to ratify the proceedings of the Harrisburg caucus, held last night and this morning, in which eighty-five of the 133 delegates had participated. When the Convention assembled it was found to be a body of respectable appearance, and although over-weighted with the outside delegations, managed to get through its business with great decorum. Long before the hour of meeting, the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the ushers abandoned the effort to preserve the representatives' seats for members, so that in the end delegates and outsiders were hopelessly mixed. The time before calling to order was occupied by Beck's Philadelphia Band and the Colored Band of Harrisburg, each of which rendered patriotic airs in good style. Above the President's chair was the banner of the Pro Patria Club, bearing the name of Gen. U. S. GRANT for President, and over it two American flags, which completed the adornments of the room. The Convention having been called to order by RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman of the State Committee, an hour was consumed in a vain endeavor to seat all the delegates together.

This effort being abandoned, Hon. JAMES S. BUTAN, of Beaver, was chosen temporary Chairman, and, in opening the proceedings, said he but spoke the unanimous sentiment of the Convention, and of the masses it represented, in declaring that the Republicans of Pennsylvania desire the renomination and re-election of Gen. GRANT. He urged upon the Convention the duty of presenting a strong State ticket, and of a hearty support by all of that ticket, whoever might be nominated. A Committee on Contested Seats, of which there were two, was then appointed, and committees of one each from the Senatorial districts were chosen upon permanent organization and resolutions, Judge P. C. SHANNON, of Allegheny, being Chairman of the latter. A resolution was then offered by Mr. ERRETT that a committee of seven be appointed to report an electoral ticket and delegates to Philadelphia. An amendment was offered to increase the Committee to one from each Senatorial district, upon which an animated discussion ensued. A point of order was made that the Convention, in its temporary organization, could not take such action, which, being overruled, an appeal was taken, pending which the motion was put on the amendments and original resolution, and the latter declared carried, after which nothing more was heard of the point of order. A motion was then made and carried that a committee of thirteen be appointed by the Chair to nominate delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention, and the several committees having been named, the Convention adjourned until 3 o'clock.

Upon reassembling, it was soon evident that the arrangements of the Harrisburg caucus were to be strictly carried out. Col. HARRISON G. REEDER, of Northampton, was reported for President, and upon being elected, took the chair. He made but a few remarks, saying that the Convention had a great work in hand, and it was time to do it. Nominations for Governor being called for Gen. JNO. F. HARTRANFT, of Montgomery, was put before the Convention, with a short eulogy of his record, civil and military. Hon. WISTHROP W. KETCHAM, of Luzerne, was then named, and his name was greeted with prolonged applause by his partisans. Gen. HARRY WHITE and Hon. DANIEL G. MORRELL were then put into nomination, but immediately letter was read from Gen. WHITE, in which he said that being convinced that a majority of the delegates preferred another gentleman, and not desiring to secure a mere complimentary vote, he withdrew his name. With only Gen. HARTRANFT and Mr. KETCHAM remaining in the field, the roll was called, with the following result: Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT, 97; WISTHROP W. KETCHAM, 42. The motion was then made that the nomination of Gen. HARTRANFT be made unanimous, and being put, there were about a dos a voices in the negative.

The nomination of Gen. HARTRANFT was greeted by the great body of the Convention, however, with vociferous enthusiasm. A large number of gentlemen were then named for Supreme Judge, and after four ballots Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH, of Susquehanna, was nominated by a vote of 70 to 65 for all others. Gen. HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren, was then nominated for Auditor-General by 71 to 55 for his opponents.

At this point Gen. HARTRANFT was introduced to the Convention, and proceeded to make a short address of thanks. He was fully aware of the responsibilities resting upon the Executive of Pennsylvania, and promised to discharge the duties to the best of his ability. He was proud to be the standard bearer of a party like the Republican party, which had saved this land of ours from and the name of American record all over the world. Such a party, he said, deserved to be perpetuated, and he believed that Gen. GRANT, in his coming campaign, would be as successful as in that which ended at Appomattox.

Gen. ALLEN then made a stirring address, after which the following electoral ticket was reported and adopted by the Convention:

At Large—Adolph E. Borie, Philadelphia; John M. Thompson, Butler.

District—First, Joseph A. Dotterer, Philadelphia; Second, Morton A. Dayis, Philadelphia; Third, G. Morton Cresson, Montgomery; Fourth, Benjamin Pitt, Philadelphia; Fifth, Theodore H. Wilson, Philadelphia; Sixth, John M. Bromley, Delaware; Seventh, Francis Wells, Chester; Eighth, Thomas S. Bell, Bucks; Ninth, Jos. F. L. Thompson, A. B. Hoxey; Twenty-second, M. S. Quay, Beaver; Twenty-third, W. W. Oliver, Lawrence; Twenty-fourth, Jas. L. Graham, E. M. Long; Twenty-fifth, C. W. Wright, Jefferson; Twenty-sixth, A. H. McCalmont, Venango; Twenty-seventh, Thos. Struthers, Mercer; Twenty-eighth, G. M. Gallion, G. W. Scofield.

The following resolution was then adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the delegates from this State to the National Convention are hereby instructed to cast the entire vote of the State for Gen. GRANT for the Presidency, and that we, the supporters of the Vice-President, are instructed to act together for the best interests of the Republican Party, and vote all votes cast by delegates in said Convention, they cast the vote of the State as the majority of the delegates may direct.

The following gentlemen were then selected as delegates to the Constitutional Convention: William Meredith, J. Gillingham, Philadelphia; Gen. Harry White, Indiana; Gen. William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. H. McAllister, Centre; W. H. Armstrong, Lycoming; Wm. Davis, Luzerne; James H. Reynolds, Lancaster; George V. Lawrence, Washington; Wayne MacVeagh, Fayette; David M. White, Allegheny; W. H. Any, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

It was then announced that the Committee on Resolutions would not be ready to report until evening, and the Convention adjourned until 7 o'clock.

When the Convention met at night, the following report of the Committee on Resolutions was read and unanimously adopted:

That we reaffirm our devotion to the principles of the Republican Party, and our belief that the continued existence of that party is necessary to the maintenance and preservation of those principles. The grand and fundamental idea of the equality of all men in political rights is not professed by any other party, and can be carried out practically only by those who are sincerely committed to it.

That the adoption of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States has not been sufficiently acquiesced in by all the people to prevent their being made the subject of agitation in that instrument, and hence the administration of the Government can safely be intrusted only to that party which is heartily and beyond question committed to their support, and which is prepared to put them into successful operation.

That we are now more than ever called to sustain the policy of national protection to American industry. If the honest wages of the laborer are a fair day's work entitles the worker to a fair day's pay, we must continue to throw the protecting arm of the Government around those who toil for their daily bread, and to prevent the ruinous competition of labor contracted and the consequent depression in the employment certain, and pay ample and satisfactory, while free trade means that our laborers and mechanics must engage in a contest of low wages or their factories should be closed through foreign competition, and the working men of the country deprived of employment.

That the public lands belong to the people, and should be reserved for the use of actual settlers; experience most decidedly against any further appropriation of the public lands on behalf of corporations or individuals. All lands not sold according to law should be held for actual settlers only.

That we demand a continued adherence to the policy hitherto pursued under Republican auspices in our State and in the Nation, of a steady and gradual reduction of the public debt, and that the ample resources of the country require that the most rigid economy should be practiced in the administration of both the National and State Governments, and that taxes should be levied in such a manner as to produce the means for the honorable maintenance of the public credit and the certain extinguishment of the public debt.

That we are constantly in favor of the earliest possible resumption of specie payments, and we call upon the prompt passage of the bill for that purpose now before Congress.

That we heartily approve of the act of Gen. GRANT in declining a third term, and think that in so doing he demands that that plan, or any other that may be substituted in its place as better, shall have a fair and unembarrassed trial; that every effort shall be made to secure the election of those only to the offices who by their honesty and incorruptible zeal for reform qualifications as essential as competency and intelligence.

That the Republican Party has given full evidence during the eleven years of its ability to administer the Government honestly, faithfully and successfully. It has within that time maintained the honor of the national flag at home and abroad, preserved the Union from dismemberment, and restored it in its integrity, secured to all classes and conditions of men the rights given to them by their Creator, and having accomplished these great results, it is entitled to the confidence and support of the people. All the facts in the history of the country has given to that proclamation the full effect to which it was entitled, and we therefore, in its name claim from the people a continuance of their confidence, and the means for securing into the enjoyment of its fruits.

That we point with pride to the record of Gen. GRANT'S administration of the national Government. Not only has the weight of internal taxation been diminished in proportion to the increase of wealth, but $300,000,000 of the national debt have been paid off, a result never before attained by any other people under like circumstances, and for which we are indebted to the rigid honesty, strict economy, and unfaltering integrity which the President has brought to the administration of national affairs.

That we present his name for consideration to the people, confident that the people will again rally to the support of the man who so nobly fought their battles in the field, and who, in addition nobly, through struggle to maintain its existence, and who, has since so successfully administered the affairs of the Government as to command general admiration at home and abroad.

That we will stand by the Government in the foreign policy so firmly marked out and adhered to by President GRANT. The honor of the nation we feel is safe in his hands, and the success which has attended the administration of our foreign affairs during the past year, and the honorable settlement of the Alabama claims, and other questions of difficulty, is a full guarantee that the future will be in keeping with the past.

That we congratulate the people of Pennsylvania on the final accomplishment of the call for a convention to revise and amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and we earnestly urge upon our friends to see that delegates are chosen in their respective districts who are pledged to the principle of incorporating in that instrument a clear and decisive prohibition of special legislation.

The answer of Gov. GRARY to the Committee was of such character, that the Convention proceeded to ballot for Congressmen-at-large, with the result of putting Gen. HARRY WHITE and Hon. W. W. KETCHAM in nomination. E. C.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Election of Delegates to the National Republican Convention—The Administration Indorsed—The State Declared for Grant and Wilson.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 10.—The State Republican Convention met in this city today, for the purpose of nominating delegates at large to the National Convention at Philadelphia, in June. The delegates assembled in Mechanics' Hall, at 11½ o'clock. The attendance was large—larger than is usual at Conventions of this sort in Massachusetts. The Convention was called to order by Hon. GEO. F. LORING, who opened the preliminary proceedings with a graceful prophecy of harmony in the Convention, and the expression of a hope that so long as he remained a member of the party there would be neither desertions nor disappointments in the ranks. The choice of permanent officers brought Hon. J. H. CLIFFORD, of New-Bedford, Ex-Governor of the State, to the chair. According to the time-honored custom in Republican Conventions in the old Bay State, the proceedings were formally opened with prayer. Gov. CLIFFORD'S address was duly prepared and well fitted to the occasion. He alluded first to the political situation when the last similar Convention met when the Senate of the United States was sitting as a Court of Impeachment upon the case of ANDREW JOHNSON. Today, he said, History is repeating itself, and the Senate, instead of sitting as a Court of Impeachment, is organized into a series of investigating committees, the results of whose labors are as discomfiting to the authors of the charges that have been brought against the Administration as they are gratifying to the friends of honest government. New-England, at least, has pronounced upon them in no uncertain tones, as the recorded votes of New-Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island have already testified. He then alluded to the importance of the efforts of dissatisfied leaders to defeat the re-election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and said that distinguished statesmen are again asking them to cast out their height birthright for a mess of political pottage—to disband the Republican Party and cast in our lot with the leaders of all the factions of which the country is prolific, and be finally swallowed into the insatiable maw of the old Democracy.

The reading of the roll, the ballot-box, the ballot-box, and the balloting for delegates began. Hon. JOHN D. BALDWIN, of Worcester, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the Republican party of Massachusetts, in convention assembled, congratulate our brethren of the Commonwealth on the successful inauguration of those great measures of civil rights, for the establishment of which the Republican Party was organized, and we regard it as eminently fitting that the State which has been the earliest to abolish the institution of slavery should be the first to secure to all its citizens the equal rights and privileges which are the birthright of freemen.

Resolved, That we are proud of the record of the Republican party, which has given to the nation a series of administrations unsurpassed for the wisdom, economy, and efficiency with which the affairs of the Government have been conducted, and for the prosperity which has attended the industry of the people

SANITARY AFFAIRS.

The Manure Nuisance—Mortality Record—Condemned Stock.

The usual weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday, President BOSWORTH in the chair.

The Sanitary Committee reported that the manure heaps at the foot of Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, North River, were a great public nuisance, and an order was issued by the Board directing that they be removed forthwith.

A report in regard to the filthy condition of Water and Roosevelt streets, was referred to the Health Cleaning Commissioner.

A report in regard to the filthy condition of West Forty-eighth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, which is unpaved, was referred to the Common Council, with the request that the street be paved at once with Belgian blocks. A communication in regard to the filthy condition of West Thirty-sixth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, was received and the street-cleaning contractor was requested to clean the street.

Commissioner MANIERRE offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The Board has from time to time by order forbidden the dumping of manure at the foot of Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, East River, and has ordered that the nuisance created thereby be abated, and that the said manure be removed; and,

Whereas, The said orders have been and are disregarded, and the dumping of manure is continued, thereby making the nuisance more offensive and more dangerous to the public health; therefore, it is

Resolved, That the City Sanitary Inspector at the end of ten days from this date, if said manure shall not then have been removed, thoroughly disinfect and deodorize all the said manure then there remaining, with carbolic acid.

Commissioner MULALLY said it should include all the manure heaps in the City, and all the stables.

Commissioner BARR moved an amendment to include the manure heaps at West Thirty-seventh and West Forty-second streets. The amendment was accepted by Mr. MANIERRE.

Commissioner MULALLY—Mr. President, I question the right of this Board to destroy the property of citizens.

President BOSWORTH—The Board has a perfect right to abate a nuisance.

Commissioner MULALLY—I would like to know what the effect of carbolic acid on the manure would be? Would it not destroy the fertilizing properties of the manure?

Commissioner MANIERRE—I am satisfied if this resolution is passed that the manure will be removed.

Commissioner MULALLY—Will not the members of the Board render themselves personally liable for damages caused by the damage done to the property? These manure heaps had been allowed to exist for eight years.

President BOSWORTH—No, Sir; not allowed.

Commissioner MULALLY—Well, then—tolerated.

President BOSWORTH—No, Sir; not even tolerated. There has been a constant fight to get rid of them.

After some further discussion the resolution was adopted, President BOSWORTH, Drs. SMITH and CECCARINI, and Mr. MANIERRE voting "aye," and Messrs. BARR, MULALLY and GROSS voting "no."

A communication was received from Mr. JOHN L. BROWN, the street-cleaning contractor, stating that he had, in ten days, removed 60,000 loads of dirt from the streets. He was requested to inform the Board how he had disposed of the dirt removed by him.

The Sanitary Committee report that 28 cases of small-pox were removed to hospital by the ambulance corps. The vaccinating corps have performed 7,612 vaccinations, and also report the slaughter-houses in good sanitary condition.

The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases for the two weeks ending March 30 and April 6, 1872:

Week ending March 30—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 14; scarlet fever, 115; measles, 31; diphtheria, 14; small-pox, 104.

Week ending April 6—Typhus fever, 2; typhoid fever, 8; scarlet fever, 113; measles, 36; diphtheria, 36; small-pox, 97.

The Register of Records reports as follows: During the past week there were registered 768 deaths, being an increase of 19 over the previous week, and an increase of 197 over the corresponding week of 1871. Zymotic affections produced 202 deaths: constitutional, 126; local, 305; developmental, 37, and by violent causes, 92. The following were the ages: Between 21 to 25, those of measles, from 15 to 2, and those of typhoid fever, from 5 to 4. Typhus fever ceased a month, the same as in the preceding week. With the following exceptions there was a general increase in zymotic mortality: The deaths by scarlatina rose from 17 to 31; by diphtheria and croup together, from 23 to 24; by whooping-cough, from 20 to 21; by typhoid fever, from 6 to 8; by remittent fever, from 3 to 2, and by cerebro-spinal-meningitis, from 18 to 31. The mortality of pulmonic diseases declined from 182 to 161, and that of the local organic class of complaints increased from 122 to 130. The following were the principal meteorological features of the week, as recorded for this department at the Corner Union: Maximum temperature, 80°; minimum temperature, 19°; greatest daily range, 39°; least daily range, 11°; mean temperature, 49.76°, being 1.55° lower than that of the corresponding period during the past ten years; mean degree of humidity, 67.48; mean pressure, 30.071 inches. The mortality of the quarter just completed has been remarkably high, there having occurred 7,408 deaths—an excess over the corresponding period of the past year of 704 deaths, and equivalent to an annual death rate of 31 in 1,000 inhabitants. The following exhibits presents the mortality from the principal diseases of the three months as compared with the same quarter of 1871:

First quarter of 1871.		First quarter of 1872.	
Zymotic diseases	1,500	Zymotic diseases	2,060
Constitutional diseases	1,271	Constitutional diseases	1,482
Local diseases	1,042	Local diseases	1,006
Developmental diseases	462	Developmental diseases	477
Violent deaths	292	Violent deaths	329
Small-pox	20	Small-pox	104
Measles	24	Measles	109
Scarlatina	27	Scarlatina	201
Diphtheria and croup	21	Diphtheria and croup	101
Whooping-cough	54	Whooping-cough	87
Typhus fever	12	Typhus fever	27
Typhoid fever	42	Typhoid fever	59
Cerebro spinal meningitis	6	Cerebro spinal meningitis	30
Pulmonic diseases	1,255	Pulmonic diseases	1,227
Phthisis pulmonalis	1,195	Phthisis pulmonalis	1,135
Respiratory affections	1,030	Respiratory affections	1,256
Childbirth—mother lost	21	Childbirth—mother lost	20
Ages—under 5 years old	2,900	Ages—under 5 years old	3,283

The Captain of the Sanitary Company of Police reports the following as the amount of meat, fish, &c., seized and confiscated as unfit for human food: Sheep, 19; hogs, 7; calves, 3; veal, ("bob,") 80; beef 28; pounds, and fish, 54,100 pounds.

Wall-Street Yesterday—Rumors on the Exchange—The Treasury Department—Erie.

There was much anxiety yesterday in Wall-street at the delay in the announcement of Secretary BOUTWELL'S financial policy. Many were in hopes that he would relieve the tightness of the money market and would buy more bonds than was called for in the advertisement. After 2 o'clock, the official announcement was made that the Treasury would buy $1,500,000 in bonds. Some disappointment and surprise was manifested. Whether the disappointed ones were in the majority or not, would be hard to say. It was reported, before the bulletin was issued, that certain speculators were familiar with Mr. BOUTWELL'S policy, but similar stories are always current at such times. The report having obtained currency early in the afternoon that $5,000,000 of five-twenties would be bought, the high rates for money declined a little, but it was only a temporary relaxation, and, as soon as the figure was known, the price went up again.

Contradictory rumors were on "the street" yesterday regarding the $4,859,000 of currency taken from circulation by SAXTON & CO. On one hand it was said that $2,000,000 of it had been restored to the channels of trade, while on the other it was said that the large sum yet remained untouched in the vaults of some safe-deposit company. This latter theory seems to have been the true one, as the stringency in the market still continued. Discounts had to conquer for call loans one cent. per day. Close observers of the financial horizon predict a still more stringent state of the market, as there is a prospect of a call for ready money from Chicago and the devastated Western country.

Stocks were dull during the day; Erie going easily in the afternoon to 36¾, a decline of ¾ per cent., immediately afterward. Mr. WATTS SHERMAN, the Treasurer of the Erie line, presented the monthly statement of the gross earnings during the month of March, which amounted to $1,464,894, averaging $47,254,700 per day. The earnings for the month of March, 1871, were $1,464,894, averaging $47,254,700 per day. The earnings for the month of March, 1871, were $1,464,894, averaging $47,254,700 per day. The earnings for the month of March, 1871, were $1,464,894, averaging $47,254,700 per day.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—Calendar.—No. 1, April 10.—The following is the Calendar for Tuesday, April 16: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40,

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Wednesday, April 10, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls	47	Oilcake, pkgs	250
Beeswax, pkgs	2	Resin, bbls	54
Cotton, bales	1,822	Rosin, pkgs	2,162
Dried Fruit, pkgs	22	Seed, pkgs	200
Hemp, bales	2,000	Pork, bbls	113
Flour, bbls	9,675	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,140
Meal, bbls	150	Lard, pkgs	627
Grain, bush	3,100	Tallow, pkgs	10
Wheat, bushels	5,100	Cheese, pkgs	1,422
Corn, bushels	28,400	Grease, pkgs	45
Oats, bushels	32,000	Tallow, pkgs	10
Barley, bushels	1,000	Butter, pkgs	200
Malt, bushels	2,000	Rice, pkgs	77
Barley, bushels	5,400	Hops, bales	1,000
Peas, bushels	60	Saltpetre, pkgs	710
Beef, bbls	34	Starch, pkgs	60
Beef, hf-bbls	24	Stearin, pkgs	113
Hides, No	125	Sumac, bags	117
Leather, sides	12,815	Tobacco, hhds	77
Meat, bales	45	Tobacco, pkgs	1,000
Hops, bales	1,000	Whisky, bbls	742
Oil Lard, bbls	50	Wool, bales	125
Oil, bbls	50		

The exports of leading articles from the port for the week ended at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Antonia*, for Liverpool—92 bags Oil-cake, 17,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bales Cotton.

By the bark *C. F. Tocking*, for Stockholm, 3,324 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Adelaide Norris*, for Genoa—723 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Rosa*, for Palermo—3 cases Cigars, 7,600 cases Petroleum.

By the bark *Juno*, for Odessa—2,000 bbls. Resin.

By the brig *Benjamin Sisson*, for Matanzas—In ballast, 4 bbls. Cigars, 1 case Tin-ware, 4 cases Burnishers.

By the brig *Leander*, for Demerara—200 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Corn-meal, 250 bbls. Bread, 100 bushels Corn, and sundries.

By the bark *Oak Point*, for Pernambuco—14 cases Spanish Turpentine, 21 cases Domestics, 60 pkgs. Drugs, 11,000 lbs. Lard, 5 bags Pepper, 98 pkgs. Hollow-ware, 200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 100 bbls. Rosin, 24 pkgs. Agric. Implements, 2,000 cases Petroleum, 1,100 lbs. Bacon.

By the bark *Jessie*, for Rio Janeiro—7,200 cases Petroleum, 216 cases Hard-ware, 14,400 lbs. Lard, 16 cases Cordage, 5 bbls. Lard Oil, 57 pkgs. Furniture, 2 cases Checks, 10 pkgs. Machinery, 2 pkgs. Agric. Implements, 126 cases Spirits Turpentine, 71 rolls Matting, 42 bbls. Whisky, 4 pkgs. Provisions, 24 bbls. Varnish, 97 bbls. Bleaching, 145 cases Drugs, 56 cases Fish, 7 cases Zinc, 150 bbls. Resin, 600 lbs. Soap, 2 sewing machines, 1 bbl. Sperm-oil, 5 cases Milk, 30 boxes Soap, 30 pkgs. Glassware, 42 pkgs. Domestics, 20 bbls. Lard, 200 pkgs. 15 boxes Nails, 30 Harrows, 60 bales Hay, 10 pkgs. Books, 1 do. Cheese.

And from Philadelphia, for Barbadoes, by the bark *Tycoon*, 2,000 gallons Refined Petroleum, in bbls.

ASHES—Pearl have been selling slowly, but quoted firm. Sales of 50 pkgs. at 7½c. Pots continue nominal and nominal at $102@$110 10 ₱ 200 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been scarce and in demand, and quoted firm at 30@32c. for Yellow.

CANDLES—Continue in limited demand, including Adamantine, (16 ounces,) 19c.@20c.; Paraline, 22c.@ 23c.; Sperm, plain, 32c.; Sperm, patent, 45c.@46c.; Star, 20c.@21c.; and Wax, 40c.@45c.

CEMENT—Has been in better supply and moderate request at $1 40 for Rosendale, and $4 50@$4 75 for Portland.

COCOA—Continues quite dull, including Maracaibo at 20½c.@20¾c.; Guayra, 20¾c.@21c.; Caracas, 21c.@ 21½c.; San Domingo, 20c., gold, ₱ lb., in bond.

COAL—Has been very quiet, with Liverpool Gas Cannel quoted at $12; House do., $17; Newcastle Gas, $8 50 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $4@$6 75 ₱ ton for carriage.

COFFEE—Quiet, but lieft nrmly.

COTTON—Has been in more request, for early delivery, at unaltered prices; but for spot lots, including 600 bales to spinners, 192 bales to operators, 200 bales to speculators, and 736 bales in transit. For forward delivery there has been a brisker movement, opening at a slight advance, but closing less firmly; sales, 5,100 bales, 3,100 bales last evening; quoted at 24½c. for basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for April, 100 bales at 22 15-16c.; May, 100 bales at 23 1-16c.; June, 300 bales at 23⅛c.; 100 bales at 23 3-16c.; 100 bales at 23¼c.; July, 100 bales at 23 5-16c.; 100 bales at 23⅜c.; August, 100 bales at 23 7-16c.; 100 bales at 23½c.; 100 bales at 23 9-16c.; September, 100 bales at 23 11-16c.; 100 bales at 23¾c.; 100 bales at 23 13-16c.; October, 100 bales at 23 15-16c.; 300 bales at 24c.; November and December, 200 bales each at 24¼c.; 200 bales at 24 1-16c., 200 bales at 24⅛c., 100 bales at 24 3-16c., 200 bales at 24¼c., 50 bales at 24 5-16c., 200 bales at 24⅜c., 500 bales at 24 7-16c., 200 bales at 24½c., 300 bales at 24 9-16c., 200 bales at 24 11-16c., 300 bales at 24¾c., 100 bales at 24 13-16c., 200 bales at 24 15-16c.; January, 200 bales at 25c.; February, 100 bales at 25 1-16c.; March, 100 bales at 25⅛c.; April, 100 bales at 25 3-16c.; May, 100 bales at 25¼c.; June, 100 bales at 25 5-16c.; August, 100 bales at 25⅜c.; September, 100 bales at 25 7-16c.; October, 400 bales at 25½c.; November and December, 200 bales each at 25 9-16c.; total, 5,100 bales. The figures of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the Bulletin, were as follows: April, 22,300; May, 23,100; June, 24,800; July, 24,200; August, 24,500; September, 24,100; October, 24,300; November, 20 3-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,230 bales, including 975 bales from Savannah, 217 bales from Charleston, 140 bales ₱ rail. The exports per steamer to-day were 2,000 bales to Liverpool, and thus far this week were 21,207 bales, against 24,122 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,420,795 bales, against 2,431,278 bales for the same period of 1870-71. The following official quotation of sale based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N.Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	20c.	20⅞	20⅞	21
Good Ordinary	22⅜	22⅝	22⅝	22⅞
Low Middling	23⅛	23⅜	23⅜	23⅝
Middling	23⅞	24⅛	24⅛	24⅜
Good Middling	24⅝	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a less active movement in State and Western Flour, checked in part by the reduced offerings of desirable lots, and the confident views of most holders. Prices have been generally well supported, while sales have been made across our list of about 6,000 bbls. including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 90@$5 25; good to choice Extra State at $5 30@$5 75; poor to very good shipping brands of Western at $4 90@$5 25; fancy do. at $5 30@$5 75; trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been held with firmness as a better offering, but has been less freely dealt in. Sales have been at $5 10@$5 40 for Baltimore and at $5 60@$6 40 for ordinary to very good, and at $5 60@$11 50 for good to very choice Extra ₱ bbl. Canada Flour has been quiet and nominally unchanged at $5 20 for Superfine and $5 60@$6 for Extra ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderate request within the range of from $4 20@$5 40 ₱ bbl. for sales. Corn-meal has been in less demand at from $3 40@$3 75 for White and Yellow Western; $3 50@$3 60 for Brandywine, and $3 70@$3 80 for Brandywine ₱ sales. 200 bbls.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat has been offered with reserve, particularly the better grades of Amber, which have, however, shown more views of buyers, checking operations, though there has been a fair movement, mostly for milling. Spring Wheat has been in quite moderate request, partly for shipment, and the lower grades quite freely for distillery use. Corn has been in demand, but heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 52,000 bushels, at $1 01@$1 02½ and $1 02½ for Mixed Western in store and afloat; $1 03 for Red Pennsylvania; $1 05 for fair Amber Western, from cars; $1 07 for fair to good Amber State, which rate was paid for the choice; $1 02@$1 02½ for fair to good to extra choice White Western, in small lots; $1 02@$1 03½ for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, and $1 05 for No. 1 Milwaukee do., do.; $1 06 for No. 1 North-western Spring, in store, and $1 07½ for do. afloat, reported but for prime No. 1 Milwaukee do., do., and $1 02@$1 10½, closing at $1 80 for Straight No. 2 Chicago Spring, delivered.....Corn has been in moderate demand, and quoted at less urgent offerings of desirable lots, closing steadily on less urgent offerings of desirable lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 60,000 bushels at 73c.@73½c., chiefly at 73c. for New-Mixed; 70½c. for New-Yellow; 70½c. for Old-Mixed; 67c. for White Western; 73½c.@73¾c. for Yellow Southern; 75c.@76c. for White do.....Rye has been moderately sought after as millers' wants, mostly for export, and quoted at 90c. for Western, in store, at 96c. ₱ bushel....Barley has been very quiet at about former figures; sales, 2,000 bushels Canada West at $1 12, delivered; and small lots of 6-rowed State, including some choice, at $1 20@$1 25, delivered.....Barley-malt has been dull at nominally nominal quotations.....Oats have been depressed and lower, closing heavily on a restricted movement, mostly in Mixed Western; sales have been reported since our last of 67,000 bushels at 51½c.@52c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 52c. for do., in store; 52½c. for White Western; 50c. for State, and 53c.@54c. for White Western.

RICE—Is brought out in larger quantities as the season, are held with confidence, in view of the comparatively limited stock of desirable grades available. We quote crop of 1871 at 5¾c.@6c., the latter for extra fine; crop of 1870 at 5c.@5½c.; older growth at 4c.@ 4½c., as to quality.

MOLASSES—Of Porto Rico, 430 hhds. were sold at private trade at 37c., and 80 hhds. and 20 tcs. at auction at 36c.@36½c. ₱ gallon; market otherwise dull but steady.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been less urgently sought after and rather less firm in price, with sales reported of 4,300 bbls. Strained, part to arrive, at $2 30@$2 32½; Pale, $2 50@$2 55, and Extra Pale, $2 70@$2 75; and wood in price; 200 bbls. Wilmington were sold at 50 ₱ bbl.....Spirits Turpentine dull, and quoted at 39c. for Crude, 40c. for Yellow-dip, with sales reported of 200 bbls. at 42c.; 225 bbls. on private terms, and 50 bbls. in lots, at 42c.@42½c.

OILS—Whale and Sperm Oils, both Crude and Manufactured, have been slow of sale on the basis of previous rates, and the market is nominal. Lard Oil has been quite moderately sought after. Linseed Oils have been in demand at fairly supported prices. Cotton-seed Oil has attracted less attention within our former range. We quote: Crude Whale at 55c.@57c.; Refined do. at 60c.@65c.; Crude Sperm at $1 80@$1 85; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70@ $1 75; Bleached at $1 90@$1 95; Lard-oil, Prime and Winter, at 87½c.@90c.; Extra do., 82½c.@85c.; Extra Black, 65c.; Linseed-oil at 56c.@57c.; Crude Cotton-seed Oil at 47½c@48c.; Refined do. at 57½@60c., in casks; Manhattan at 60c.@62c., the latter for extra choice; Extra Refined Soap at 71½c. Crude Cotton-seed Oil at 51½c.@52½c.; Yellow, 57c.@58c.; White, 62c.@63c. ₱ gallon; Fish Oil, 55c.@56c.

PETROLEUM—The features of the market since our last has been the extensive business reported in Crude for prompt and early delivery, closing firmly at 18½c. for 60 gravity, and 19c. for 63 gravity, and about 19c. on private terms for 60 gravity, delivered at about 19c. in bulk, and 19½c. afloat, in shipping order.....For Naphtha, there has not been the same activity, however, but the market has been firm at 18c. for 63 gravity, in the yards of the City, in shipping order, and 18½c. for 63 gravity, with 1c. added for delivery, and 19c. for 63 gravity, delivered on the docks. Refined has been in active request within the range of from $7 20@$7 40 ₱ bbl. for sales, 25c. bbls. Consignment has been in less demand at from $7 45@$7 75 for White and Yellow Western; $7 50@ $7 60 at Philadelphia, and $7 65@$7 75 at Brandywine ₱ sales. 200 bbls.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat has been offered with reserve, particularly the better grades of Amber, which have, however, shown views of buyers, checking operations, though there has been a fair movement, mostly for milling. Spring Wheat has been in quite moderate request, partly for shipment, and the lower grades quite freely for distillery use. Corn has been in demand, but heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 52,000 bushels, at $1 01@$1 02½ and $1 02½ for Mixed Western in store and afloat; $1 03 for Red Pennsylvania; $1 05 for fair Amber Western, from cars; $1 07 for fair to good to extra choice White Western, in small lots; $1 02@$1 03½ for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, and $1 05 for No. 1 Milwaukee do., do.; $1 06 for No. 1 North-western Spring, in store, and $1 07½ for do. afloat, reported but for prime No. 1 Milwaukee do., do., and $1 02@$1 10½, closing at $1 80 for Straight No. 2 Chicago Spring, delivered.....Corn has been in moderate demand, but heavily

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE VETERAN—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Effie Germon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—FOLL AND FANTINE FOR—Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Mark Smith.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—A SERGE IN WOLF'S CLOTHING and "The Hoverboat"—Miss Carlotta Leclercq.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Gold.—Miss Jean Burnside and Mr. James H. Taylor.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ARTICLE C.—Mr. George H. Griffiths and Miss Jenny Davenport.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—LALLA ROOKH—Mr. J. H. Stuckey, Miss Edith Challis.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kirsky Troupe.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—LITTLE DON GIOVANNI.—The Chapman Sisters.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY —FARCES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

EMPIRE RINK.—BARNUM'S MUSEUM, CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE. Afternoon and evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE, No. 191.—EXHIBITION OF BIERDS' PAINTING OF JERUSALEM.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—MCVICKER'S KIRSERICON.

APOLLO HALL.—FAIR for the benefit of St. Luke's Home.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Mrs. Geo. Vandenhoff. Subject: "Rights and Wrongs of Children."

STEINWAY HALL.—CONCERT by Mme. Maria Salvoni, Miss Anna, Miss Maria Norton and others.

ROBINSON'S HALL.—RECITATION by Little Ollie Goldsmith.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democracy has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than seventy years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with unbiasing energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies one year (an extra copy to getter-up of club)..... 25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 3
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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. To all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. The letters and dispatches we received from New-Hampshire and Connecticut afford examples of the thorough and impartial manner in which our correspondents will perform their work. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

As a further example of the thoroughness with which this is being done, we refer to our returns from the Connecticut election, which were earlier, more complete, and more accurate than those of any other New-York paper.

As Mr. HORACE GREELEY is in an explanatory mood, will he explain how his conduct in refusing to sign the call for the regular Republican Convention, can be reconciled with fidelity to his party? Was it not his simple duty to sign the Philadelphia call, and was he not guilty of something very like breach of faith in refusing to sign it?

Gen. LONGSTREET, who may be regarded as a good authority on Southern affairs, testifies that "successful reconstruction" is "due to the firm hand of the present Administration"—and he continues: "All things considered, I am constrained to say that I think the people owe it to themselves and to the President to return him to the office that he has filled so well, and with such entire good faith." This is striking testimony, considering the source from which it comes. What have the Democrats, and their allies, the Republican bolters, to say to it?

The American stockholders in Erie who have hitherto acted with the Protective Committee in London, known as the Heath and Raphael Committee, allege that the report that the recent negotiation with the Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt party was a surrender on the part of the former. This is erroneous. The agreement referred to is only for co-operation in the election of a Board of Directors, to be approved by the Heath and Raphael party. They moreover insist—which the American public will rejoice to believe—that no compromise which involves the abandonment of a legal prosecution of JAY GOULD and his fellow-conspirators, to recover the funds of the road lost through his rascality, will receive their consent.

One of Mr. NAST's last cartoons is a telling, and not offensive, presentation of the position of Senator SUMNER. That gentleman, in the garb of Robinson Crusoe, is being pulled by SCHURZ and pushed by TIPTON, toward a boat manned by such "Liberal" Republicans as H. G. HORATIO SEYMOUR, FRANK BLAIR, JEFF. DAVIS and ANDY JOHNSON, who are waiting to carry him to the ship "The Democracy," which lies in the offing flying the Confederate flag. A terror-stricken negro, "Friday," watches to see if his faithful friend will desert him, while the Kuklux lie in wait behind him. In the background is a free school-house, with the American flag above it. There is something so shocking in the proposed Cincinnati alliance of old-time emancipationists and the modern Kuklux Democracy, that the conception of this work is as just as it is striking.

The local election in Albany bears out the statements made by us at the time of the nominations. The Republicans have a substantial victory in a majority of Aldermen and Supervisors, and the Recorder. The Democratic Mayor is counted in by a small majority, but it is claimed that correct returns will elect Mr. JUNSON, the Republican.

We commend to all thoughtful and candid readers the proceedings at the great meeting in Brooklyn last evening. The resolutions, the speeches, especially that of Mr. BEECHER, who was never more forcible and happy, and the letters, speak the views of the people at large. The absence of partisan bitterness or personal unfairness shows the strength of a cause which appeals to reason and patriotism. The meeting was the work of the best men in a highly-respectable community, and must have great influence throughout the country.

Important Conventions were held in five States yesterday. Our readers will not fail to notice the remarkable unanimity with which confidence was expressed in Gen. GRANT. In Pennsylvania and Massachusetts this confidence received formal embodiment. Resolutions were passed reciting well-known facts which have attached the people to their faithful President, and expressing the universal desire for his re-election. In Florida our dispatches inform us of a similar feeling in the Convention which will take action today. In New-Orleans, where met the representatives of the colored race, who owe more to Gen. GRANT for his steadfast friendship than to any man except Mr. LINCOLN, a like view prevailed among the delegates, who came from the ten Southern and several Northern States. The time has come for the people to speak, and then the voice of slander and malice, which has so long been assailing the President and the party, will be silenced.

Hopes are entertained at Albany that the Committee appointed by the Senate to confer with that appointed by the Assembly, in regard to the objectionable amendments to the City Charter, will recede from the position taken by the majority in the Senate. It is needless to point out that the time which has been wasted in trying to patch this instrument of Reform has tended to weaken the chances of a sweeping popular triumph at the election of Tuesday week. The citizens of New-York cannot now by any possibility have more than a week after the Governor's signature of the charter, in which to organize, to nominate their candidates, and to complete their registry. A new Election law, even, is not yet in a very forward stage of progress before the Legislature. Once more, we must call upon Reformers of all sections to be active, and above all to get perfectly organized, whatever be the number of local officials they will have to elect.

All impartial and honest men will recognize the justice of Secretary BOUTWELL'S demand that the naval investigation should either be closed or should be continued without adjournments. How recklessly and wantonly the charges against him were made is growing daily more obvious, and if inquiry into the conduct of public officials is allowed to become merely the instrument of gratifying private malice, all such investigations will inevitably fall into contempt.

A Barren Legislature.

Yesterday the "hundred days" of the Legislature expired, and the results of the session may be written on anyone's thumb-nail. The record is, indeed, chiefly one of no results. There is scarcely a single task performed which the people intrusted to the Legislature last November. We are just as far as ever from having a thorough reorganization of the City Government. If three of the chiefs of the Tammany gang had not resigned, under the pressure of public opinion, the Legislature would have done nothing to rid the people of them. Perhaps TWEED and SWEENY are rather sorry now that they did not "stick," seeing how successful their friends A. D. BARKER & Co. have been in "running" the present Legislature. All that has yet been effected in the direction of reform was effected by the people at the polls last November. Apart from that, not a single thing has been done. The public have an eye upon facts as well as we do—we leave them to decide whether our statement is not literally true.

On the 11th of December last, and repeatedly since, we asked the attention of the Legislature to the work which lay immediately to its hand. We reminded members that the Mayor ought to be disposed of. We suggested that the public had had enough of NATHANIEL, SAMPS and the Police Commissioners, and that a new charter ought to be passed without a moment's unnecessary delay. The great railroad corporations and the gas monopolies, urgently called for attention. The corrupt Judges ought to be removed. Our appeals on all these subjects have been disregarded—but the disgrace does not fall upon us. We have done our duty. The lobbyists are more powerful (for the present) than any other force at Albany—perhaps because members have been in the habit of taking their advice in preference to anybody else's. We have been asked, "Do you expect legislators to be honest, when they are paid only three dollars a day, and their board-bills come to at least four dollars?" To which we can only reply, that we *did* expect them to be honest, and we must admit that the lobbyists were not so "green," and that they have triumphed over public opinion.

The new charter is nowhere—the corrupt Judges are where they were before—all the old Tammany officials are in power, except such as were driven to resign. Meanwhile, the Tammany leaders are hard at work reorganizing their demoralized forces. The session of the Legislature thus far has been worth all the world to them—they see in it the omen of coming victory. Their primaries give evidence of that "recuperative" force which Tammany in old times displayed. Last night the muster of their men was unusually large—everywhere the greatest activity was displayed. "There's life in the old hound yet"—and the public will feel its teeth by and by if things go on as they are going on now. TWEED is playing the "waiting" game. He has unlimited faith in the "good nature" and supineness of the public. While the people are sleeping, he is restlessly endeavoring to build up his power again. One of the sachems assured us not long ago that the "tables would be turned upon us pretty soon"—and certainly the course of the "people's representatives" at Albany justifies the prediction. Next Fall we shall hear from Tammany again in a way some of us will not much relish.

How do the people like the look of all this? We have done our part in placing the facts before them, and for our pains we have been denounced as "impatient," "impracticable," and all the rest of it. We have, however, some knowledge of the audacity and resources of the enemy, and have never been disposed to exult unduly over a partial victory. We have seen the need of continued work and redoubled caution. All the minor office-holders in the City are still appointed by Tammany. There is no remedy but in the immediate action of the people. We describe to them the dangerous state of their own affairs—it is for them to guard against the dangers. We commend to them once more the advice of the Committee of Seventy, and remind them that their own interests would lead them to follow it without delay:

In either event, we consider the immediate and thorough organization and enrollment of all citizens who are willing to pledge themselves to the cause of reform in Municipal affairs to be a matter of the first importance and necessity. In this way only can you reap the benefit of your past efforts and carry on the good work to the end. It is not to be expected that either of the political parties, as such, will enter upon a City election on the sole basis of reform, or conduct it independently of their party purposes and interests; but there can be no doubt that the disinterested and patriotic citizens in both parties will desire to cast their influence and votes in Municipal affairs on the side of reform, without regard to State or National politics. This Committee has no local organizations in the Assembly Districts or wards, where only they can be made effective, and no machinery of its own for creating such organizations. But already, in nearly all the Assembly Districts, bodies of public spirited citizens of various nationalities have organized under different names for the purpose of advancing the cause which we are seeking to promote. With a view, therefore, to concentrate and harmonize their efforts, and to unite under one standard, and with a single aim, all citizens who sincerely desire a permanent and complete reform of Municipal affairs, and the lasting overthrow of that corruption which has so long disgraced the City of New-York, we invite and recommend all such loyal voters in their respective Assembly Districts, without regard to party or religion, nationality, condition or color, to unite and cooperate with such bodies as the Council of Political Reform, and the German Reform organizations, and such other associations as are friendly to our cause.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Chairman.

The "Lock-Up" in Wall-Street.

"Whose crime is committed and the author is unknown, we must seek out whom it benefits." Mr. DANIEL DREW, however, unmindful of the axiom, has thought proper to publish a card, wherein, referring to the lock-up of money in Wall-street, he disclaims, "in justice to himself and the business public," having, "directly or indirectly drawn a dollar from circulation during the present year." Before proceeding to the general discussion of the "lock-up," we have a word or two to say to Mr. DREW. In the first place, we infer from his card that he thinks it would be unjust to himself and the business public to draw money from circulation at this time; but that it was not unjust, to either party concerned, so to draw money from circulation at any time before the "present year." The distinction thus sought to be conveyed by the veteran speculator is subtle and characteristic; and, remembering Mr. DREW's business career, not entirely superfluous. But why, when by the obvious inference of his card, and the correspondence of that inference with known facts, he has locked up money before, should he be so ashamed of the charge of locking it up now? Why does he not come out squarely, and say that he thinks Mr. VANDERBILT, Mr. BARING, Mr. SCHELL, and a lot of others, have done the same thing at times—or the converse of it, in which there is no moral difference—as well as himself; and that, by the existing code of most Wall-street operators the letter of the law alone limits their application of circumstances to their own advantage? Mr. DREW, by thus rushing into print to clear his skirts, scarcely shows his usual sagacity. He affirms former suppositions and hardly shakes present ones. *Qui s'excuse s'accuse.*

Mr. DREW's letter may be regarded as at least settling one point, and that is that he now views the act of locking up money as improper or as unpopular. Whether the act should be reckoned either and or the other may be best estimated by considering its primary and secondary effects in the present instance. Money becomes in the early part of the year periodically stringent here. Up to near the middle of April this stringency continues. The tide of circulation begins to set strongly back from the country to New-York. This year, the prosperous aspect of affairs led many to look at the immediate future of the stock and money markets with much confidence. The sudden and brilliant coup in Erie last month aided powerfully in carrying up prices. Whether they were carried too high or not on the general list we need not here inquire. As a rule, when people have stocks they think they will go up, and when they are short of them they think the stocks will go down. And this brings us at once to the analogy of the case in hand. It is undeniable that men who are carrying stocks just now, call locking up money an unpardonable atrocity; and that those who are short hold that act to be entirely defensible. The former point to the ruinous pressure wrought by the lock-up, not to Wall-street only, but to the whole mercantile community; the latter insist—on the specious argument that a man has a right to do as he likes with his own—and that whereas you could not lawfully prevent him from drawing his hundred dollars from the bank and pitching it in the fire if he likes, neither can you stop his doing the same by his five millions.

This is what Mr. H. N. SMITH, one of the directors of the Tenth National Bank, and a prominent speculator, in fact did. On the 9th of April, he drew from that institution, in legal tenders, between four and five millions of dollars, and hid it snugly away. He subtracted that sum, that is to say, from the available funds in circulation. The money, of course, was Mr. SMITH'S "own," and the theory of his supporters is that he had a right to do what he pleased with it. However this may be, his action certainly did not please the "bulls." The market felt the pressure at once. The price of money promptly rose, and that of stocks as promptly fell. The fall in the latter ranged, in a few days, from two to five per cent., and the rise of the former has reached as high as a quarter per cent. a day, which is almost cent per cent. a year. Thus, the object of the lock-up has so far been gained, and at this writing is still being carried out. If Mr. SMITH, or others concerned in the movement, having disposed of their stocks at high figures, wished to get in at lower ones, they have enabled themselves to do so. If they wanted to embarrass other mercantile interests, including the provision, cotton and dry-goods trades, they have done it. The question is whether they are legally justified in this, and if legally, are they justified morally? Their defenders say their course is as warrantable as that of other speculators, who, working for a rise, have brought about financial inflation. But is the analogy a complete one? Does artificial expansion produce equal evils with artificial contraction? Those in authority seem disposed to answer this, by implication, in the negative. It is true that the proceeding attempted by the United States District-Attorney has, for the time, failed; but the resolution adopted by the Clearing-house and the action of the Congressional Committee on Banking and Currency, are clearly condemnatory in spirit, whatever may be their substantial effect; and the general tenor of public feeling probably runs in the same direction.

Now, before any official action of any coercive sort can be taken, the practical issue at stake will for the time be settled. There is more risk of a glut of money during the next few weeks than a scarcity. Probably even within a few days money will be so plentiful that no five millions, or twice that sum, could be used materially to disturb prices. But it certainly is a serious reflection that what has been done before may be done again, and, unless provision is made in time to counteract it, possibly with far-reaching and disastrous effects. Suppose, for example, Mr. VANDERBILT, Mr. ASTOR, Mr. STEWART and Mr. DREW, there being no law against it, and having "a right to do what they pleased with their own," should combine to engineer on a colossal scale a movement like this of Mr. SMITH'S! We do not mean to imply that they *would* do so, but merely to suggest the possible consequences of such action by any party of large capitalists. Of course the combination would have to be secret and skillfully worked; since Mr. SMITH, it appears, cannot be punished for conspiracy, and such a party might be. There however, who are familiar with the devices of Wall-street are well aware how many are the expedients for avoiding technical responsibility. And here again we are led to what is probably the first and best practical step to avert such proceedings as we discuss. It is unlikely that Government could wisely interfere either by lending on its own bonds or otherwise. The less Government meddles with trade the better in every way. Something may, notwithstanding, be done in an exactly opposite direction. There is one palliative, if not absolute cure, for the mischief which should at once be administered; and this consists in a repeal of the Usury laws.

We are traveling in the path of ADAM SMITH instead of that of JEREMY BENTHAM. The former supported Usury laws, and failed to see that they are essentially a restriction on free trade in money; and the latter wrote his famous Essay to expose the Scotchman's fallacy. Were the community relieved of Usury laws—if money were treated just like any other commodity, and all were free to buy and sell it as they list—"lock-ups" if not impossible, would be far less effectual, and far more swiftly checkmated. When laws in fact do precisely what they were ostensibly framed to prevent, it is surely time for their abrogation; and Usury laws do not protect, but expose legislative trade to the extortions of money-lenders. This has long been obvious to enlightened thinkers, and the time has come for carrying an obviously sound principle of political economy into practical effect.

What is to be Done With the Dastard Judges?

The Judiciary Committee of the Legislature have now before them some two thousand printed pages of evidence, together with a mass of correspondence and documents referring to the administration of Justice in New-York City. Obviously, the first question which the Committee will have to consider is in regard to the precise nature of that judicial corruption, which, being proved, would render the accused parties liable to impeachment. The report of the Committee of the Bar Association defines, very clearly, the nature of the offenses in proof of which evidence has been brought. To show that justice has not been impartially administered, it is not necessary to show that money has actually passed between the favored parties and the Judge who favored them. It is sufficient to bring evidence that plain statutes have been misconstrued in a way which no mere error of judgment can explain, and familiar rules of law so glaringly perverted, that no motive short of corrupt favoritism can be supposed to have actuated the judicial decision. It is in addition to this, to be shown that Judges have displayed the utmost recklessness in granting injunctions and appointing receiverships, without regard to anything but one side of the case, and utterly careless of the financial ruin which their decisions might entail on perfectly solvent corporations—and that, moreover, such decisions have been uniformly made for the benefit of personal and political friends—there is more than enough proved to convince any impartial body of men that the occupants of the Bench, guilty of such practice, are judicially corrupt. It is not necessary that every charge which has been submitted to the Committee should be accepted as clearly and unmistakeably proven. One case of gross injustice and partiality is as good as a hundred, when the sole object of investigation is to discover whether the people have a right to claim the only remedy which belongs to them against corrupt administration of justice.

That certain New-York Judges have permitted their decisions to be influenced by considerations other than the rights of suitors under the law, is very convincingly shown by the evidence of which the Committee of the Bar Association have published a very fair and tolerably comprehensive summary. We have no wish to interfere with the formation of a deliberate verdict by the Committee on the very weighty issue before them. But, on behalf of the people, the demand must be firmly pressed that the Legislature should not adjourn without hearing what that verdict is to be. There must be no shirking of responsibility in a case like this. After a long and patient investigation, promoted by men of the highest character at the New-York Bar, and regarded by the people as involving one of the most vitally important issues which can engage the attention of its representatives, it would be nothing short of a gross breach of public trust, were no action whatever to be taken on the matter. There is but one way for the Legislature to be strictly impartial on this question, and that is, to give the Committee time to render their report, and then to dispose of it as the merits of the case demand. A premature adjournment would be equivalent to going over to the side of the accused, and contemptuously leaving the very highest class of public interests to take care of themselves. We trust that the majority of Albany fully recognize what would be the inevitable result of a step like this. It would amount to a confession that the most vital and urgent of local reforms had as little chance of consideration from a Republican Legislature, as from one under the dictation of TWEED, and in the pay of Tammany. The fruits of the session have not been so abundant that the people can afford to be cheated out of this one. The Legislature has a chance to wipe out the "reproach and contempt" which are stamped upon the administration of justice in New-York. The popular reckoning will be brief and severe with all who conspire to defeat the present opportunity.

Greeley and Davis.

Mr. GREELEY seeks to convey the impression that he did not meet JEFF. DAVIS at all during their common tour through the South in the Spring of 1871. Is that what he wishes the people to believe? Will he not admit that he had any interview with the rebel leader, or shook hands with him, or exchanged any of those courtesies which most men reserve for those whom they regard as worthy of recognition and respect? If that is his position, it is a weak one, for the evidence is against him. It is a matter of very little consequence whether DAVIS called on GREELEY or GREELEY on DAVIS. The point which interests the people whom Mr. GREELEY is trying to cajole is that they met with cordiality, if not on both sides, at least on that of Mr. GREELEY. If it is easy enough to deny or pervert the facts a year after they occurred, but it is not so easy to avoid the testimony of eye-witnesses written down and published at the place immediately after the event, and when there were plenty of other eye-witnesses to correct any error or misrepresentation.

Mr. GREELEY met DAVIS at a hotel in Memphis on the 2d of June, 1871, where he had arrived the day before from Vicksburg. An account of the interview was published at the time in the Memphis *Avalanche*, written by a reporter who was present. It was republished in New-York on the 6th, and immediately after in nearly every paper in the country, and has been allowed to go current from that time to this. It has been related in detail that GREELEY called at DAVIS' hotel, and "inquired concerning his health, and was informed that Mr. DAVIS had been looking for a call from him all the morning, and had just left the house. Mr. GREELEY said he would like to pay his respects to Mrs. DAVIS, if he had time and opportunity." These were lacking, it seems, in the case of Mrs. DAVIS, but not in that of her heroic husband, who, our readers will recall, has a historic right to be accepted as a substitute for his wife, provided he donned her water-proof cloak and hoop-skirt. In the course of an hour, the Ex-President and the would-be President got together. "Hon. JEFF. DAVIS," the reporter of the *Avalanche* states, "was ushered into the presence of Mr. GREELEY, to whose hands he met a very cordial reception." Mr. GREELEY "inquired of the health of Mr. DAVIS with much warmth and earnestness." "Mr. DAVIS expressed the gratitude of himself and Mrs. DAVIS for his kindly service soon after the war." Mr. DAVIS, we are informed, showed a keener appreciation of the proprieties of the occasion than his genial companion. He was "dignified and somewhat formal in manner, while Mr. GREELEY was frank, easy, and quite talkative."

We do not care to comment on this performance. Our readers are quite competent to form their own impressions of its character, and of the figure cut in it by the principal actor. We merely call attention to the evidence, which is so minute, complete, and overwhelming that Mr. GREELEY is foolish to try and get away from it. We may add that it is much more trustworthy than Mr. GREELEY'S memory. That often misleads him, as when he thought he opposed TWEED'S charter as Albany.

Mr. GREELEY tries to force an analogy between his billing and cooing with DAVIS and Gen. GRANT'S appointment of LONGSTREET to a civil position. There is none. LONGSTREET early and warmly advised a submission in good faith to the National Government, and his appointment was a recognition of that fact. DAVIS is a rebel still, and boasts of it. When GREELEY gave him that "very cordial reception," he was fresh from a tour in which he had been making rebel speeches, in reply to serenades to the tune of the "Bonnie Blue Flag," to crowds that called him "President," and that applauded madly every hateful sentiment toward the nation, every vainglorious utterance with reference to the rebel cause. Just one week before Mr. GREELEY met him, he made one of these speeches at Atlanta, Ga., which was reported by the local correspondent of the *Herald*, and which was so extensively printed in the South that GREELEY could hardly have failed to have read it. He said: "I am not of those who accept the situation. I accept nothing. These cant phrases that we hear so much of about 'accepting the situation,' and about our rights having been submitted to the 'arbitrament of war,' are but the excuses of cowards. [Applause.] I admit that power prevails. I admit that that power is so great that it would be folly to resist it, and *therefore* I am in favor of myself being quiescent, and I advise you to the same course, but I do not admit that our rights have ever been submitted to the arbitrament of the sword." With these words on his lips, the arch-traitor was greeted as a friend by Mr. GREELEY, who now aspires to be the President of the United States. It fairly illustrates the difference between his way of treating rebels and that of Gen. GRANT. We prefer GRANT'S.

MINOR TOPICS.

The House yesterday passed a bill authorizing the issue of one cent postal cards. The bill, however, was so amended at the suggestion of Mr. POTTER, of this State, as to render obligatory the use of a paper flap, covering the side of the card upon which the message is written. In its present shape, the bill therefore authorizes the Post-office Department to transport what are really nothing more than envelopes, at one cent each. The card, with a flap concealing the writing upon it, is simply an envelope of a little different pattern from that now in use, and its introduction will have the effect of practically reducing the postage on a great part of all letters written to one cent, without giving the public the convenience attached to the use of simple postal cards. If we are to have postal cards, let us have them in fact as well as in name. These new envelopes will only diminish the receipts of the Post-office, while they will be no more convenient to be carried in the pocket for use in emergencies than a bundle of stamped envelopes.

Assistant Alderman GEIS is deserving of thanks for the attempt which he made on Monday to induce the Common Council to pass an ordinance limiting the removal of butchers' offal, decayed meat, and other disagreeable matter, through the public streets, to the hours of 1 o'clock in the morning and 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The question is now supposed to be under consideration by the Committee on Public Health, and amendments may be considered as in order. We therefore suggest that the wording be changed so that the ordinance may read between the hours of 11 o'clock at night and 6 in the morning; otherwise it would scarcely be of any benefit. At 7 o'clock in the morning, men who are going to work do not want to be shocked by disagreeable odors, no more than do the people who throng the principal thoroughfares of the City at 5 o'clock in the evening. The hours we have named would suit nearly everybody, and if the ordinance be passed at all, this fact ought not to be lost sight of.

The House of Refuge at Randall's Island is rapidly becoming an academy for youthful practitioners of the art of stabbing. A few weeks since one of the inmates fatally stabbed a keeper, and two other young pickpockets enjoying the hospitalities of the island have just made a murderous assault with knives upon another keeper. All three of these culprits are said to be between sixteen and nineteen years of age. The House of Refuge is plainly no place for such desperadoes. That institution is designed for the reformation of boys, and not as an easy place of detention for young men who are beyond any reasonable hope of reformation. Evidence like this deserves the Penitentiary, and, instead of being treated with indulgent leniency, they should be taught that their murderous assistants cannot be confined on the plea that they are too young.

A bill has been introduced into the Senate authorizing Commodore VANDERBILT—the only incorporator named in it—to construct an under-ground railway from the City Hall to Fifty-ninth-street. Now we need quick transit above all things, and an under-ground railway is probably the best means of attaining that end. Mr. VANDERBILT, however, will hardly seem the proper man to build it to those unfortunate property holders on Fourth-avenue, whose property has been so nearly ruined by his rashness to construct an under-ground road for his trains above Forty-second-street. In his opinion, the health of passengers on his roads would be sufficiently injured were they to be carried through a tunnel from Forty-second-street to Fifty-ninth-street. How can he reconcile it with his conscience to carry passengers under-ground from the City Hall to Fifty-ninth-street? By all means let us have an under-ground railway, but before VANDERBILT is authorized to build it, let him convince the public that he is really in earnest, and positively intends to build the road.

EMMA COUCH, whose attempt to levy blackmail upon Rev. Dr. CARTER so ignominiously failed, was called to the bar of the General Sessions, on Tuesday, to plead to the indictment found against her. As she had been permitted to go at large at her own recognizance, she was, of course, not to be found, and a warrant for her arrest was issued. It is earnestly to be hoped that Dr. CARTER will not allow any false sympathies to deter him from doing his utmost to secure the punishment of this wicked girl. It is a duty which he owes to his brother clergymen and to the community. The culprit is one of a most dangerous class of evil-doers, and the sooner a severe example is made of her, the sooner may we expect that the wicked and unnecessary persecution of innocent and timid men will be brought to an end.

That there was a connection between the recent earthquakes in California and Syria is rendered probable by the news that Vesuvius has broken out in eruption. It is well known that there is such a close connection between the eruptions of Vesuvius and earthquakes in Southern Italy, that the former are a certain safeguard against the latter. When the mountain has been silent for a long time, Naples is in danger of an earthquake, but when the safety valve of Vesuvius is open, the danger of violent earthquakes is over. The present eruption of Vesuvius is therefore to be interpreted as the result of forces which, had the eruption not occurred, would have resulted in an earthquake. That these forces should manifest themselves nearly simultaneously in California, Syria, and Italy, may, of course, be a mere coincidence, but the presumption is certainly otherwise. It would be interesting to know if that isolated volcanic region, Iceland, has also been disturbed. If so, the fact would be a further evidence of the wide spread character of the recent disturbance.

Judge Barnard and the Judiciary Committee.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A communication from Messrs. GEORGE T. CURTIS and RUFUS F. ANDREWS, counsel for Judge BARNARD before the Judiciary Investigation Committee, in your paper of this date, demands that I should reply to it or rest under the imputation of perjury. First, let me say that I have no knowledge as to who was the author of the letter in your issue of the 9th inst., headed "Delay Won't be Bad," and signed "A Member of the Bar," and knew nothing of its writing or publication until I saw it in your paper.

I appeared before the Committee upon a summons issued by them and without any personal seeking—the information inducing the issuing of the summons having, as I am informed, been communicated by Capt. SAMUELS, the plaintiff in the libel suit against BRYANT and another.

I testified that after a long delay on the part of DEWELIN, MILLER & TRULL, attorneys for the defendants, I procured an order from Judge SUTHERLAND, returnable on the 30th January, 1871, requiring the defendants to show cause why a stay of proceedings, made by Judge INGRAHAM on the 6th December previous, should not be vacated, on the ground that the delay was occasioned by the defendants' not having submitted a brief to Judge BARNARD, as he had ordered. On the 30th January, 1871, the defendants' attorneys appeared in Court, and stated they had their brief ready to submit, but that Judge BARNARD was engaged at General Term, and that, if I would withdraw my motion, they would submit the brief at the very earliest opportunity. I declined, unless they would hand their brief to me to give to Judge BARNARD, informing them I was going into the General Term to argue an appeal on the calendar that day, and would take an opportunity to pass their brief up to Judge BARNARD. This they consented to. I took the brief into the General Term room, and the Court not having assembled, I took the opportunity to look at the brief. To my great astonishment, I found indorsed thereon the words, "Delay won't be bad," in pencil. With an india-rubber band, I rubbed these words out as effectually as I could, and wrote over them *in pencil* (I testified "in ink," but here I find myself mistaken,) the words "Hon. GEO. G. BARNARD," with the intent of more effectually obscuring the words I had found there. Subsequently I passed the brief up to Judge BARNARD.

I did not testify that Judge BARNARD ever saw the indorsement, but that although I applied to him frequently for a decision of the motion I was always put off. Finally, on the 12th of the following August, I renewed my motion before Judge SUTHERLAND to declare the stay of proceedings at an end, which Judge SUTHERLAND said he would request Judge BARNARD to hear, hoping thus to get Judge BARNARD'S decision, and in this we succeeded, for he immediately wrote an opinion, abusing "one Mr. BLACK, purporting to be the attorney for the plaintiff," in about twenty lines, and giving the law in three.

My impression is that the words, "Delay won't be bad," reached the Judge through some other channel.

I was subsequently informed by one of the Prosecuting Committee of the Bar Association that Messrs. DEWELIN and MILLER had been called on behalf of Judge BARNARD, and had contradicted my testimony, and had also produced the brief in question. I saw it, and had it examined by several parties, including one of the most expert examiners of forged papers in this City, and all said that other writing had been under the words in pencil written by myself: "Hon. GEO. G. BARNARD."

I sought in every way to have an opportunity to contradict Messrs. DEWELIN and MILLER; but, unfortunately, in the hurry and press of business the members of the Bar Association failed to give it to me. If Messrs. CURTIS and ANDREWS will give me an opportunity I will be most happy to produce witnesses to support my testimony, and to show the statements made by them as to my veracity and as to the writing on the paper to be untrue.

Respectfully yours,
EDWARD D. BLACK.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 10, 1872.

The Whiskey Frauds.

WM. R. W. CHAMBERS was arraigned before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, charged with bribery in connection with the frauds of the whiskey Ring, which have recently been exposed through the action of the Government. He forfeited his bail of $5,000, his sureties being JAS. T. BRADLEY and STEPHEN W. KEARNS.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

Republican Mass-Meeting in Brooklyn Last Night.

Full Indorsement of the Present Administration.

Able Speeches by Henry Ward Beecher and J. W. Tenney.

A grand mass-meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn was held, last evening, at the Academy of Music, to nominate Gen. GRANT for the Presidency. The call was signed by most of the influential citizens of Brooklyn, and the vast building was crowded to its utmost capacity by an enthusiastic gathering of the friends and supporters of the present Administration. The text of the inaugural address of President GRANT, "I shall on all subjects have a policy to recommend, but none to enforce against the will of the people," and similar patriotic enunciations of WASHINGTON and LINCOLN, were gracefully suspended from the top and sides of the platform, between festoons of evergreens. A banner bearing the words "The People's Choice, GRANT and COLFAX, 1872," hung immediately over the President's chair, and called forth repeated bursts of enthusiasm. Precisely at 8 o'clock Mr. N. D. MORGAN was called to the chair, in the absence of Mr. H. B. CLAFLIN, who was expected to preside. The Chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting and the purposes which it was expected to accomplish.

The following resolutions were then read and unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The time is at hand when the people must make their selection of candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States; and,

Whereas, We, as citizens of Brooklyn, have assembled for the purpose of considering the course we should pursue in the premises: Therefore,

Resolved, That we proceed to the performance of our duty in respect to these offices; and,

Whereas, The results accomplished during the last three years, and those now unfolding in public affairs, have, in our opinion, fully justified the choice of the people in 1868, and for the future we see the need for steady perseverance in well-doings begun, and the continued application of executive ability, integrity, and experience in the enforcement of public and private rights, the advancement of the public welfare and revenue, and the reformation of evils consequent upon four years of civil war and four years of misrule; therefore,

Resolved, That in the Administration of President GRANT we find cause to rejoice in domestic peace promoted and maintained; taxation lessened, revenue collected, the public debt honorably recognized and rapidly reduced; the credit of the nation restored, its interest lowered by the application of efficient financial skill; economy begun and hopefully established; Civil Service reform entered upon; agriculture, manufactures, commerce, mechanic arts, and science and education stimulated; justice and humanity extended toward the Indians; a foreign policy inaugurated exhibiting the grand spectacle of the dismemberment of the largest empire of modern times of disputes by enlightened reason rather than by the sword—averting the calamities of war, and the disturbances in trade consequent upon apprehensions of its dangers; and all the arts of peace cultivated, multiplied and invigorated.

Resolved, That a republican Government depends for its wise administration upon the constant reinvigoration of enlightened public sentiments; that we, therefore, approve of open and thorough discussion of the policy of any party in power, of the acts of all public officers, both in their immediate and in their remote relations to the people; and that we are not afraid the Republican Party from such scrutiny, believing that the results of examination will augment the confidence with which the public has hitherto honored it.

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be urged to a more speedy fulfillment by legislative action of the reasonable expectations of the people upon the subjects of revenue reform, internal taxation, civil service reform, and the abolition of the official opposition to subsidies, land grants and all Treasury plundering schemes; that we gratefully recognize its past efforts in behalf of the honor, the integrity, the prosperity and the welfare of the United States; and that we are not afraid to entrust to it the further exercise of ever-increasing powers

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The sections conducted at the Exchange yesterday, April 10, record a very dull season, especially in business and speculative operations, as they did almost the whole of the corresponding day last year. The only sale of any importance was that of the Grand Union Hotel property, for which, it is understood, $1,000,000 was paid. Other real estate, and the sale of the Grand Union Hotel property was transacted in the forenoon, the sales being mostly at the Exchange Salesroom. Much the

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS.
THIS LINE HAS ESTABLISHED
A 1600 tons burden, 1,600-horse power each,
Sailing from New-York as follows, viz.:
EVERY SATURDAY, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
REPUBLIC.....April 13, 9 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....April 20, 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC.....May 4, 9 P. M.
BALTIC.....May 11, 9 A. M.
From the Company's Pier, Desbrosses Street, North River, Jersey City. Passengers accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Rates of passage, including wines, spirits, ale and beer, same as in suitably appointed vessels. Medical attendance in each. Surgeon and stewardess (when necessary) accompany these steamers.
RATES.—Cabin passage, $75 and $80, gold, according to location. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain tickets at lowest rates. Children under twelve years, half price. Steerage passage, $30, currency.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Drafts for sums to suit, payable on demand, at the Company's offices, and at all the principal banking houses throughout Great Britain and Ireland.
Insurances effected at lowest rates.
Apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, April 20
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN.....Saturday, May 4
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURGET.....Saturday, May 18.
PEREIRE.....DAMES.....Saturday, June 1.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.....$135 | Second cabin.....$70
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ERMANDEZ, Wednesday, April 10, at 4 P. M.
EGYPT, GROOAN, Saturday, April 20, at 2 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DAMASCUS, Sunday, Wednesday, April 10, at 7 A. M.
THE QUEEN, ROAN, Saturday, April 27, at 8 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $85, currency; steerage, $35 currency.
Good steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $35 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
FROM NEW-YORK.
JAVA.....Wednesday, April 10, 1 P. M.
CHINA.....Wednesday, April 17, 72
RUSSIA.....Wednesday, April 24, 72
CUBA.....Wednesday, May 1, 72
SCOTIA.....Wednesday, May 8, 72
CALEDONIA.....Saturday, April 20, 72
ABYSSINIA.....Saturday, April 27, 72
EGYPTIA.....Saturday, May 11, 72
ALGERIA.....Saturday, May 18, 72
PARTHIA.....Saturday, May 25, 72
and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Excursion Tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage.....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
CITY OF BRISTOL, Capt. R. Perkins, April 10, at 7 P.M.
CITY OF MONTREAL, Capt. Pearse, April 17, at 7 P.M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth.....April 24, at 7 P.M.
WYOMING, Capt. Wheeler.....May 1, at 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Morgan.....May 8, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price.....May 15, at 11 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, $30 gold. No. 29 Broadway, $40, currency.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 62 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PANAMA AND CHILI.
Steamers leave this dock each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
April 15.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. GORDON, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock M., for Aspinwall via Kingston, Jam., and connecting at Panama with steamers for Callao, Payta, Guayaquil, Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Passengers for the above ports received up to 3 P. M. of April 12.
Passage AMERICA will leave San Francisco May 4, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office, No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL:
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 25th of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. C. E. SLOCUM.....April 25
AMAZONAS, Capt. J. TURPAUGH.....May 25
MONITOR AMERICA, Capt. Ryder.....June 25
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, Brazil. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
SAILING EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, April 11.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. V. CHITTY, (via Nassau,) April 18.
OREGON, Capt. E. VAN SICE, April 25.
For freight or passage apply to
J. D. DIMOCK, President,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR GREENOCK, H. F.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. V. CHITTY, will sail on THURSDAY, April 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
J. D. DIMOCK, President,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

BOSTON TO TRAVELERS.
Families or single persons going to spend on the Continent or elsewhere, where they desire the expense of a courier, can learn of such a one by addressing Courier, Box 3,792 Boston Post Office. Testimonials given. These services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the annoyance of money and trouble, securing passports, examination and consultation in procuring the cheapest and best conveyance, and in the choice of routes, saving the expense of time and an incalculable amount of money, to which there are exposed in, various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and valets of families, or others, can be obtained, by addressing as above. COURIER SOCIETY, Box 3,792 Boston Post Office, near the Railroad Garden, Public.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SHERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CROWELL, TUESDAY, April 16, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 6 North River.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 13, from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. M. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 2 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FARNUM, SATURDAY, April 13, from Pier No. 37 North River, at 3 P. M.
E. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 37 North-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 9, from Pier No. 14 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 45 Broad-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Savannah, Florida and Gulf Railroad to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 329 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. R., No. 429 Broadway.

HAVANA LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 47 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Dessaix.....Friday, April 12
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only.).Tues., April 16
CITY OF MEXICO, Tinsman.....Friday, May 3
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only.).Sat., May 11
For freight or passage apply to
P. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 49 Broadway.

A LADY GOING TO PARIS WOULD act as companion to three or four ladies, or a family. Languages to save expense of interpreter. Will be given. Call or address for one week FRENCH LADY, No. 38 West 32d-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. D. MONES, Passport Agent, No. 9 Union-square, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

DESIRABLE HOME SECURITIES.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
WALLKILL VALLEY
RAILWAY COMPANY
ARE OFFERED FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND ACCRUED INTEREST in CURRENCY,
BY
MEAD & CLARK,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 141 Broadway,
AND
ERASTUS F. MEAD,
BANKER,
Corner 25th-st. and 3d-Av.

MIDLAND BONDS

New-York Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage.
New-York Midland R. R. 2d Mortgage Convertible.
New-Jersey Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.
Montclair R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.
Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
12 PINE-ST.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY.
Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.
Correspondents in London:
CITY BANK OF LONDON.

John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand, with interest.
GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE 7 per cent. Consolidated Bonds, and HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL 1st Mortgage Bonds, bought and sold.
BUY and SELL EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

New-York Town Bonds, 7 Per Cent.,
AND
Oswego City 7s,
FOR SALE BY
GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,

BANKERS,
NOS. 3 AND 5 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
Correspondents in this City.
MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
No. 30 Broad-st.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SEVENTEENTH WARD BANK, on Saturday, the 23d day of March, 1872.
RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts.....$562,400 00
Overdrafts.....330 70
Due from banks.....16,514 23
Real estate.....40,404 32
Furniture, safe, fixtures, &c.....2,000 00
Current expenses and taxes paid.....6,236 77
United States 5-20 Bonds.....62,847 50
Expense account.....2,500 00
Taxes paid.....742 50
New-York City Stock Bonds.....5,000 00
Total.....$702,976 00
LIABILITIES.
Capital.....$200,000 00
Profits.....12,000 00
Due depositors on demand.....$10,477 65
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads, viz.: Dividend unpaid.....450 00
Total.....$222,928 65
State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: JOHN ENGLIS, President, and CHAS. H. BROWN, Cashier of the above-named bank, severally, each for himself, and doing business at No. 187 Avenue D, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, as required by chapter 291 of the laws of 1851, on the morning of Saturday, the 23d day of March, 1872, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
(Signed) JOHN ENGLIS, President.
CHAS. H. BROWN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, this 26th day of April, 1872.
(Signed) CHAS. H. BENEDICT,
Notary Public, (No. 9,) New-York City and County.

CITY OF MOBILE 8 PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS,
AT
95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HOWES & MACY, No. 20 Wall-st., New-York, offer for sale a limited amount of the above bonds, a large amount of the coupons payable in gold at the Merchants' National Bank, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of January and July. They are reported as first-class in every respect, and are recommended as such.
Further particulars may be had at the banking house of HOWES & MACY, No. 20 Wall-st., New-York City.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.
There will be a meeting of the Land Grant Bond holders of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, connecting to be secured under deed of trust, dated Oct. 7, 1867, at No. 2 Wilmot-st., Brook. and N. City of New-York, on the 18th day of April A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., to accept said deed of trust or to reject the Bonds as in their judgment will best promote their interest.
W. S. GILMAN
C. E. COWDERY, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1872.

OFFICE OF ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILWAY COMPANY, 32 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, March 25, 1872.
THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railway Company are requested to surrender their Bonds and Coupons for payment, at the office of the Company, No. 32 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on the morning of Saturday, the 11th of April, at 12 M., for the purpose of taking their consideration, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.
WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, President.

MAILED IN BOSTON BY FRAUD & Profiteers. H. Margaret & Hill, will not receive by or, a letter containing money. No. 2,000 road stock, in name of Henry Guild, with power of attorney to Margaret & Hill. All persons try to transact business with Margaret & Hill, or to receive Stock against negotiating this certificate, as notice has been given to stop transfer. MARGARET & HILL, No. 9 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE.

—OF THE—
CANADA SOUTHERN
First Mortgage Sinking Fund 20 Years
7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS
AT
90 and ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Road runs from Buffalo to the Detroit River, and is the Eastern link in the new AIR LINE FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO, and has been under construction for about two years past by railroad men who have seen the necessity for a STEEL RAIL, LOW GRADE SHORT ROUTE between the great railroad systems which diverge from Chicago, Toledo and Buffalo.

Along the building of the road, by which each mile, averaging 220 miles (out of 230) have already been erected, finished and stock, ready for the superstructure, a large part of the steel rails bought, all of the bridges for the stations, and a part of the equipment purchased, are,
MILTON COURTRIGHT, JOHN B. TRACY, DAVID DOWD, WM. L. SCOTT, HENRY FARNHAM, R. A. FORSYTH, HENRY H. PORTER, JOHN M. BURNS, H. D. SYKES, JR., R. P. ALLEN, all directors, either in the Chicago and North-west, or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; GEO. CROCKER, of the Midland Road; JOHN B. ALLEN, SIDNEY DILLON, DANIEL DREW, J. S. CASSMENT, J. & J. CASEY, O. S. CHAPMAN, JOHN ROSS, DAVID STEWART, and F. H. WINSTON, THE ROAD will be
33 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROAD,
either BUILT or in contemplation between Buffalo and Chicago, and will also shorten the distance between Toledo and Buffalo twenty-three miles.
THE MAXIMUM GRADE on the entire line does not exceed FIFTEEN FEET to the mile—and Ninety-six per cent of the road IS STRAIGHT.
THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED and in running order on or before Dec. 31 of this year.
The principal and interest of the bonds are payable either in New-York, London or Frankfort.
We confidently recommend the bonds to all classes of investors.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

N. Y. Midland R. R.

AND CONNECTIONS.
Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Income 1-3 to 1-2 more than Government.
N. Y. and C. Midland First Mortgage,
PAR AND INTEREST.
New-Jersey Midland First Mortgage,
97½ AND INTEREST.
Syracuse and Chenango Valley First Mortgage,
95 AND INTEREST.
All of the above confidently recommended to all classes of investors. Full particulars furnished on application.
For sale by
Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
Financial and General Agents for the Companies,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

SECOND MORTGAGE
8 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway,
AT 90 AND INTEREST.

From the time we first offered these Bonds they have been rapidly taken up by investors, leaving but a small current sum for sale, which at the present price, we think is very cheap and desirable security, as the road is in successful operation, and earning net more than the interest on all its Bonds. The business of the road is rapidly increasing. Over 1,000 miles of new roads are now building, connecting with and controlled entirely in the interest of this road, all of which will be completed at an early day.
These new roads, it is expected, will add at least 40 per cent. to the net receipts of this Company.
We have also other FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES for sale.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.
Accounts of banks, bankers and merchants received. Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.
TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

ILLINOIS
Registered Coupon Bonds,
7 or 8 or 10 per Cent.
INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAID AT AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, BY THE STATE TREASURER, JANUARY AND JULY.
These bonds will bear the most critical examination as one of the safest and soundest investment securities offered. Pamphlet containing the only decision in the case of Illinois, given by the Supreme Court, sent free.
A. T. FOST, No. 5 Dey-st.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 8, 1872.
Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, registered on the books of the Company, are entitled to their dividends remitted in New-York funds, by giving orders to that effect in this city.
Those entitled to dividends of new stock can obtain their certificates by any orders addressed to THOS. T. FIELDING, Treasurer, No. 233 South 4th-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON JOHN MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

ASHTON BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 2 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., March 27, 1872.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Company for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of March inst., and will reopen on the morning of the 9d day of May next.
GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., March 25, 1872.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Grand Rapids, Mich., on the 1st day of May, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve the ensuing year.
The transfer books will be closed on the 15th day of April, 1872, and reopened on the 2d day of May, 1872.
By order of the Board.
J. EDGAR THOMSON, } Trustees.
G. W. ELIOT,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the United States Mortgage Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 8 William-st., in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of May, 1872, at 12 M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ADELAIDE J. KOCH, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 44 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,
State of New-York,
7 PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS.
THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND ISSUED FOR $10,000 PER MILE.

This road forms the shortest and most direct route from the great manufacturing and coal districts of Pennsylvania into the central part of this State, and will run in connection with the New-York Central Road, which it crosses at Cayuga Bridge. Traversing, as it does, the finest and most populous agricultural district, generally known as the "GARDEN OF THE STATE," its local traffic will be large, and its greatest source of revenue will be from its coal business. The road is being rapidly built, and will be in active operation during this year. From our knowledge of this enterprise, and after the most thorough investigation, we can confidently recommend the Bonds as a safe investment. We offer, for the present, the Bonds at par and accrued interest in currency.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

THE National Trust COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000
Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposits, subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

Over 10 Per Cent.
NET EARNINGS.
ALL TAXES PAID.
Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds,
free of all taxes in Connecticut, and free of income tax everywhere. Road finished and running, AND ALREADY EARNING EXPENSES, INTEREST, AND OVER 10 PER CENT. ON ITS STOCK. Full paid stock, and a limited mortgage. Price 95 and interest. We recommend them strongly.
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.
Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.
Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 23 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
DRAW SIGHT AND TIME BILLS
ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS,
10 TO 20 PER CENT.
INVESTMENTS
IN
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS, &c., &c.
FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES, FOR SALE BY
ALBERT B. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK BROKER and AUCTIONEER,
No. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—Choice municipal bonds and other investment securities, strictly first class, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years, and always kept on hand for sale at the lowest market rates.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 14 WALL-ST.,
AND
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.
Travelers' Credits. Circular notes and Sterling Exchange on UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Commercial and Travelers' Credits and Francs Exchange on PARIS.
Railway and other LOANS negotiated. Stocks and Bonds dealt in on commission. Interest on deposits.

J. H. WILSON, EDWARD F. WINSLOW,
Late U. S. A. Late U. S. A.
WINSLOW & WILSON,
No. 2 William-street, New-York.
No. 2 Court-square, Brooklyn.
Street room, Corner Fulton and Build. Manage Montague-sts., entrance Fulton and Gaslight.
RAILWAYS and all Securities. Clients secure constantly on hand.

INSURANCE.

NEW YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE OF NEW YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 100 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.
NEW-YORK, March 30, 1872.
An election for eight Directors of the fourth class for the Republic Fire Insurance Company, and for three Directors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 100 Broadway, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of April next.
Polls open at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND THIRTY-FIFTH-ST.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS AND for Inspectors of the Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 15th April next.
The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
WM. H. HIRLEY, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A. repository, Nos. 127, 129 and 131 6th-st., New-York, corner of 12th-st.
Regular auction sales of horses, carriages, &c., every THURSDAY at 11 A. M.
All communications addressed to
S. DINGEE, Auctioneer,
will receive prompt attention.
THIS DAY (THURSDAY), at 11 A. M.,
Bay mare, 10 years old, trotted mile in 2:40, sound; also, Sorrel horse, 14 hands, 9 years, gentle and kind; Black mares, 16½ hands, 6 years, sound in all harness; Black horse, 16 hands, 6 years, sound in all harness; Bay horse, 16 hands, sound and kind; Bay horse, 16½ hands, sound and good roadster; Bay horse, 16 hands, sound and good roadster; Sorrel mare, 16 hands, sound and kind; Sorrel horse, 16 hands, sound and good roadster; Sorrel mare, 16 hands, sound and good roadster; Sorrel mare, 16 hands, sound and good roadster; Sorrel mare

THE EMIGRANT COMMISSION.

Its Management Under King Rule—Report of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

ALBANY, April 10.—Mr. EMERSON, from the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, [illegible] meeting made the following report:

To the Assembly:

On the 6th day of February, 1872, on motion of Mr. JUDD, of Richmond, a resolution was adopted, of which the following is a copy:

Resolved, That the Committee of Commerce and Navigation be and are hereby empowered and directed to investigate all the affairs of the Commissioners of Emigration, including transportation of emigrants and whether any part of moneys received from whatsoever source, and expenditures and for what purposes, agents and liabilities management of Ward's Island, to the end that this House may have full data upon which to base further legislation.

In pursuance of this resolution, a subcommittee, consisting of Messrs. EMERSON, GRIDLEY, TOWNSEND and CAMPBELL, was appointed from the Committee of Commerce and Navigation, who proceeded at the earliest opportunity, to make the investigations authorized by this resolution. The sessions of the Committee were held at Castle Garden, in New-York, on the 19th and 20th of February and March 2, your Committee summoned a number of witnesses, and the testimony elicited, which is in the course of printing for the information of the House, establishes the following points:

1. That the disbursements for salaries are in excess of the requirements of the institution.

2. That men have been employed for political reasons rather than because of special fitness for the discharge thereof of them.

3. That there has been great extravagance in the purchase of food and supplies.

4. That the Commissioners were induced to favor a modification of the head-money from $2.50 to $1.50, under the impression that the emigrant traffic would be benefited thereby, whereas by a clandestine pecuniary arrangement, which the Commissioners were aware of, the benefits of the change have accrued solely to the wealthy ship-owners.

The first witness who appeared before the Committee was BERNARD CASSERLEY, the Superintendents of the Emigration Commission, and who has been connected therewith from the period of the formation of the Board. He stated, among other things, testified that there are nearly persons employed at Castle Garden, and the pay-roll is $90,000 a year. He receives as his salary $6,000 a year; the Deputy Superintendent $3,500, this officer having three assistants, who are graded at $2,200, $1,800 and $1,700. There was also a medical man who each receive $1,000 a year; a treasurer, who receives $4,000 a year, and his three assistants receiving respectively $1,800, $1,200 and $900 a year. This witness thinks that the pay-roll could be reduced, especially as during the Winter months the arrivals of emigrants are considerably below the average for the other months of the year. The amount of yearly salaries for Castle Garden and Ward's Island is not less then $138,348. This witness also testified that the Commissioners do not advertise for supplies, except for meat, milk and coal; that they, as a Board, have never furnished everything, both in the way of stationery and printing, without any regulation as to price; that he donated for political purposes in 1870 the sum of $900, and that other employes were assessed the same year $100 each, which they paid. The witness believes that men have been employed in Castle Garden on account of politics; the former purchasing agent, KING, is a relative of and was recommended by Wm. M. TWEED.

FREDERICK SCHACK, one of the Commissioners of Emigration, and President of the German Emigrant Society of New-York, testifies that he has gone round the market himself to make purchases, and he was paid, as a rule, the prices they were paying for supplies. He says, for the year ending July 1, 1871, 906,077 pounds of fresh meat and 29,742 pounds of salt meat were consumed on Ward's Island, for which was paid $72,800, or 12 26-100 cents per pound; from that time until the 1st of February, 1872, 1,000,000 cents per pound was paid for meat, and the contracts since entered into for meat is at 7 26-100 cents per pound, which will effect a saving of $63,450 on the expenditure for meat for the year ending July 17, 1872. Mr. SCHACK says he reminded the Committee from time to time, that they were paying too high for supplies, and that they were throwing away large amounts of money, and that he had succeeded in reducing the price of milk and other supplies about $1,000 a month. The difficulty, he adds, is that politics has had too much to do with the Commission.

JAMES LYNCH, an ex-officio Commissioner, the fourth witness, concurs in almost the whole of what Mr. SCHACK said. He thinks he could give advice that would greatly lessen the expenses of the Commission. He had heard something about employes being compelled to pay for political purposes, but he did not approve of it.

ANDREAS WILMARTH, a member of the Emigration Commission, and a member of the Finance Committee and the Committee on Castle Garden, says in his examination that when the bills for supplies were submitted, some of the members would sometimes take exception to the prices of articles which could have been had cheaper, and that he himself had discovered that articles could have been bought cheaper. He had thought the charges for meat and milk especially, were excessive.

WILLIAM R. BAKER, a member of the Emigrant Commission, was the next witness. He was appointed in 1870, being at the time General Agent of the Erie Railway and a Director of the Erie Company; he didn't seek the appointment, and didn't know why it was conferred upon him, but presumed that the reason was, probably, that his appointment would be a decided advantage to the Company. He knew of no difference which might arise between the Commissioners and the Erie Company, and which he had been able to do to some extent.

WILLY WALLACH, a member of the Commission, and in business as a merchant, testified that he had called Mr. SCHACK's attention to the high prices paid for various articles as being excessive, but that the majority of the Board seemed to think that they were not too high. He had understood that KING, one of the former employes at Castle Garden, was a relative of Mr. KING, employed in Mr. TWEED's office; that he had been anxious to get rid of KING before he left office, and that Mayor HOFFMAN had appointed him; he had thought, too, some of the positions on the Commission were not needed, and that some of them could be dispensed with; he had seen some of the bills of the New-York Printing Company, and thought them very extravagant; in some cases these charges were more than double what they ought to be; but, although he had complained of this, the Commission was willing to give them the business.

JAMES E. HEDGES, a dealer in boots and shoes, testified that he had sold to KING, for the Emigration Committee, a case of men's carpet slippers for 70 cents a pair, which were charged by KING to that Committee at $1; that he had sold another case of men's brogans for $1, for which a bill had been made to the Commissioners by KING for $1 50; another item was sold at $1 25, and charged to the Commissioners by KING at $2. He cited also several other instances of the same kind, all going to show that these overcharges were systematically made; although, he said, it never occurred to him that in this connection he was a party to the fraud, the only thing he ever did having been to remonstrate with Mr. BACON, through whose agency the goods were purchased, and with whom he had the excuse when the bills were paid, as the large percentage they were charging; he told Mr. BACON frequently that he did not want to make any money out of the institution; that he would supply him the goods as low as he could, and that he would give him good goods, also, and for less than they were getting.

JOHN S. WILLIAMS, who is in the shipping business, was the next witness. He testified to having considerable dealings with the Emigration Commissioners in bringing passengers here on the vessels of the firm of WILLIAMS & GUION, of New-York; the firm pays $1 50 head money for every passenger it brings, which is not as much as it used to be; but notwithstanding this reduction they charge the same as formerly for passage, so that no benefit accrued to the emigrant from the reduction, which was made entirely for the reduction of head money through the Legislature. He does not know what amount, but thinks it was twenty-five per cent. of the difference in the amount saved, and he believes that a lawyer named NOLAN got the whole amount. The vessels of his firm carry about 25,000 passengers a year; the arrangement was only for one year, and he thinks that the time has about expired. He has never seen Mr. NOLAN, nor can he give any information as to who he is, although he thinks that his office is somewhere in Broadway. He [illegible] the Emigration Commissioners as a great convenience, but he thinks that they spend too much money. He has never inquired what NOLAN was to do with the percentage paid to him, nor has he ever told any of the Commissioners of the arrangement, nor does he know of any of the other Nolan or Nolans who [illegible] to induce them to make the reduction in the head money, except that the Commissioners of Emigration had more money than they wanted, and could afford to reduce it. The number of passengers that arrived in the port of New-York last year was about 260,000, and upon the arrival of a vessel all the ship-owners pay the percentage, so that he presumes he over-heard NOLAN making a pretty good thing out of the matter.

LEONARD R. WELLS, General Supervisor of the affairs of Ward's Island, where he has been employed for seven years, testifies that he called the attention of Mr. SCHACK to the poor quality of some of the goods supplied for the Emigrant Home there, and the high prices of some of the articles sent on by KING. Mr. IRVING, the contractor for the supply of meat, who is a son of Mr. IRVING, the BOWERY manufacturer, has had the contract for [illegible] years, and receives about $75,000 a year. About 1,200 quarts of condensed milk is consumed on the Island every day. Mr. WELLS thinks that the salaries of the employes on the Island might be cut down. About one per cent. of the inmates of the Island are now in their midst, under the care of the Commission, at a large expense.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, the President of the Emigration Commissioners, in reference to the reduction of head money, testifies that he had no idea there was anything paid for the purpose, or that there was any person making money out of it. When the reduction was made it was the opinion and expectation of the Commissioners that the shipowners would make an equivalent reduction in their rates of passage money, but he, in common with the rest of the Commissioners, had been disappointed in the expectation that the emigrant would receive some benefit therefrom. He doesn't know the NOLAN, nor does he KNOW anything about him. He would like to find out who he is, and all about that arrangement to which Mr. WILLIAMS refers, and which now reaches him for the first time.

On the strength of the above, which is a brief abstract of the testimony in the evidence taken by the Subcommittee, the Committee on Commerce and Navigation have felt it their duty to prepare a bill—which will be found on the files of members—repealing a new Emigration Commission, in which are included Mr. WILLY WALLACH, and the present ex-officio members of the existing Board; the reason for the retention of these gentlemen being that, according to the testimony, they alone seemed awake to the abuses that had crept into the management of the Commission, and persistently advocated economy and reform. The bill also provides for a reduction of the head-tax for which immigrants in good health may become a charge upon the Commission from five years, the present limit, to two years. All of which is respectfully submitted.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

We are indebted to Capt. TRAUTMANN, of the Hamburg steam-ship *Maria*, for additions to our foreign files.

Controller GREEN will pay today the wages of laborers employed on "big pipes," to April 1, 1872, $17,760 26.

The *City of Montreal* arrived from Liverpool yesterday, bringing 936 emigrants to Castle Garden. The *Ohio* brought 347.

Register DWIGHT is still receiving the claims of depositors in the Market Bank. About 2,800 have proved their claims thus far. Mr. WORTH will be chosen assignee.

At the James O'Brien Central Organization, last evening, Committees on permanent quarters and organization were appointed.

Rev. FREDERICK EVANS delivered a lecture in aid of the St. David's Benevolent Society, last evening, at the Welsh Congregational Church, Eleventh-street, on "Mistakes."

The Cunard steam-ship *China*, which left Liverpool on March 20 and Queenstown on March 21, reached this port yesterday. Her mail moves fresher by two days than that previously at hand.

JOHN LEOPOLD WALZ was held to answer by Justice SCOTT, yesterday, at Essex Market, charged with swindling ERNESTINA EGGLING, of No. 69 First-avenue, out of $90 on the 19th of December last.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, HERMAN WINTERS, charged with stealing a pocket-book containing $70, from his employer, NICHOLAS DAWES, No. 296 Third-avenue, was committed.

JAMES F. TORRIS was committed, yesterday, by Commissioner SHIELDS, for removing unstamped cigars from his factory. FRANCIS MULVEY was also held for passing counterfeit fifty-cent stamps.

DR. CAMILLUS MATTHEW, of Union Hill, N. J., and Miss CAROLINE GARNER, were married in the Aldermanic chamber yesterday, by Gen. COCHRANE. The bride was attired in white and wore the usual orange wreath.

Yesterday afternoon a horse and cart driven by JOHN MCGRAGLE was run into by the New-Haven train at Fourth-avenue and Fifty-third-street. The horse was killed and the cart destroyed, but the driver fortunately escaped.

In the *crim. con.* suit between WINCHELL and MARTIN, already noticed in the TIMES, a motion was made on the part of defendant, yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to dismiss the complaint for want of prosecution. Decision was reserved by the Court.

A meeting of the sufferers by the *Westfield* disaster was held last evening at No. 288 Bowery, and a committee appointed to wait on District-Attorney GARVIN, and inquire why the indictments found by the Grand Jury against VANDERBILT and his engineers are not pressed to a trial.

In the case of Mrs. ANN EDGEWORTH, of No. 49 Mangin-street, who was supposed to have died from violence at the hands of her husband, the post-mortem examination yesterday showed that death had resulted from excessive intemperance. A verdict was so rendered, and EDGEWORTH was discharged.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, THOS. PETERSON, alias William S. Dick, a colored barber, was committed for stealing $42 in money, a gold watch of the value of $60, and a $35 overcoat, belonging to NELSON J. CRAWFORD, the proprietor of the barber-shop in the Tombs building, by whom he was employed.

ANTHONY JONES was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions, charged with saturating his apartments at No. 171 East Sixty-second-street with benzine, and setting them on fire. The prisoner had his property insured for $2,000, but on estimation it was ascertained it was not worth $60. The trial has not yet concluded.

JACOB SHARMAN was charged, before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, with attempting to smuggle $30,000 worth of silks into this port in December last. The prisoner had five trunks, but made no declaration of the silks, which were subsequently discovered in them by Custom-house Inspector BINNEY. The examination was adjourned.

MARTIN REYNOLDS and JOHN RYAN, two lads under sixteen years of age, were convicted of highway robbery in December last, and sent to the House of Refuge. On Tuesday they stabbed their keepers with knives, and on being brought before Judge BEDFORD yesterday, were committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga Springs, with furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and to leave cost $1,000,000, was sold at auction, yesterday, at the Real Estate Exchange in this City, by order of the United States Court in bankruptcy, for $622,000, the purchaser being Mr. A. T. STEWART. A detailed report of the auction will be found in our real estate column.

At a meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Protective Association, last evening, a memorial was read and adopted praying Gen. GRANT to use his influence in getting a speedy settlement of soldiers' and sailors' claims. Arrangements were made to begin the prosecution of the bondsmen of the absconding claim agent, Col. J. B. HEDMAN, and it was further resolved to petition Congress to increase the pensions of of disabled soldiers of the late war.

BROOKLYN.

The expenses of the Park Commission in the month of March were $25,197 27.

The Brooklyn Sunday-school anniversary will take place Wednesday, May 29.

It is estimated that the proposed Coney Island Boulevard will cost about $400,000.

Mr. ADRIAN VAN SINDEREN was yesterday elected President of the Mercantile Library.

HUGH WEBSTER recovered $1,200 in the City Court, yesterday, from HUGO HIRSCH, a grocer, for a false imprisonment.

The front portion of two unfinished brown-stone houses on Fulton-avenue, near Franklin, fell down on Monday afternoon, but without injuring any one.

EDWARD O. ANDERSON, Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, died on Tuesday night, of inflammation of the bowels, at his residence, No. 431 Fulton-street.

Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE repeated his lecture, entitled "My Ranch and Tumble Experiences in California," last evening, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle.

The painters' strike is gradually coming to an end, a number of employers having already acceded to the demands of the journeymen for eight hours and $3 per day.

FANNY HYDE, who shot her employer, GEORGE WATSON, in Williamsburg, on the 26th of January last, will be brought to trial in the Kings County Court on Monday of next week.

Justice VOORHIES yesterday committed JOHN HARGRAVE, of No. 37 Meeker-avenue, on the complaint of MICHAEL HARGRAVE, his son, who accuses him of maltreating his daughter-in-law, complainant's wife.

A confidence rogue called last evening at the residence of Mr. E. J. SMITH, No. 202 Spencer-street, and informed Mrs. SMITH that her husband had been arrested for an assault in New-York, and was then in the Tombs in want of money to secure his release. Mrs. SMITH having no money available, gave the rogue a watch and chain valued at about $100, with which he promptly decamped. Shortly after the supposed incarcerated individual made his appearance, but the swindler had escaped.

STATEN ISLAND.

ABRAHAM BRITTON and PETER H. HEAL were yesterday elected Trustees of the Fifth and Sixth Wards, respectively, of the village of New-Brighton.

Mr. CORNELIUS DU BOIS has donated a plot of ground at the corner of Castle-avenue and Richmond turnpike, Castleton, for the erection of a Moravian church.

NEW-JERSEY.

The new Clinton-street (Newark) Reformed Church was dedicated yesterday. The church is the finest in the city.

The Japanese visitors who, for some days, have been the guests of the Newark Board of Trade, yesterday left for Washington.

An attempt was made to set the building of the Middlesex Machine Company, at New-Brunswick, on fire yesterday. The fire was extinguished with slight loss.

THOS. GAVIN was held in $1,000 bonds to answer the charge of illegal voting in the First District, Jersey City, on Tuesday. He had voted on another person's name.

A whole family in Somerset County died of the small-pox. The mother visited her brother, who was suffering from the disease, and returning home was taken ill and gave the infection to six out of eight children, all of whom, with the mother, have since died. The family's name is VIMLIER.

CARL SCHURZ will lecture in the Newark Opera-house on Saturday evening, on "The German Element in America." The proceeds are for the benefit of the German Hospital.

An unknown man was run over on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, at Crawford, on Tuesday evening. He was picked up in an insensible condition, and it is believed was fatally injured.

The body of JAMES MANGER, of Greenville, was found in the canal at the foot of Greenville-avenue on Tuesday. He is supposed to have fallen in accidentally. Deceased was fifty years old, unmarried, and leaves a fortune.

THE BROKEN BANKS.

The Bonyvenant Bank—Proposed Action of the Creditors—More About Combination, of the Market Bank.

It is stated that counsel for the creditors of the Bonyvenant Bank will shortly make a motion, in connection with the proceedings in bankruptcy, to compel Mr. ARCHER, the receiver of the Bank, to render an account of its assets and liabilities. It has been alleged that Mr. ARCHER is himself indebted to the Bank in the sum of $100,000, and the depositors are anxious to know if there be any truth in the report. The claims of the holders of certificates of deposit, known as "Bonyvenant" certificates, will be strenuously contested. It is also said legal proceedings will be commenced to compel Mr. THURSTON, a builder residing in Harlem, to pay the $60,000 owed to the Bank on 3 notes which matured Jan. 11, but which he was allowed, by Mr. ARCHER, to settle in December last, with those alleged invalid certificates, bought after the bank had failed. As already stated, Mr. ARCHER has appealed from the decision of Judge BLATCHFORD, given in the United States District Court, denying him leave to be sued without the consent of the Bank's trustees, and the case will come up on appeal before Judge WOODRUFF, in the Circuit Court. The opinion of the creditors is nearly unanimous that their interests will be better served by getting Mr. ARCHER out of the way, and having Mr. BARNES act as assignee of the concern. He has already been appointed trustee by Judge BLATCHFORD. Mr. ARCHER's position as trustee is thought to give him more power in the management of the estate than the creditors, in view of recent developments, seem willing to allow; he possesses the further power to refuse any assignee named by Mr. ARCHER to any proceeding, than he is obnoxious to pursue, and to this there is a decided opposition. It is, however, abundantly certain, that if Judge WOODRUFF affirms the decision of Judge BLATCHFORD, and confirms the appointment of Mr. PLATT as assignee, the whole proceedings which have already been taken by Mr. ARCHER in pledging the assets of the bank, will have to be fully accounted for, in accordance with the terms of Judge BLATCHFORD's decision, given on the motion to have Mr. ARCHER appointed to that position.

The Montreal *Daily News* of Monday last says:

"The case of CONKLIN, charged with robbing the Market Savings Bank of New-York of a large amount in bonds, was again before the Court this afternoon, the deposition of Mr. WM. MOLSON, who is Vice-President of the Mechanics' Bank, decreed to the receipt of a certain package supposed to contain securities and the delivery to the prisoner. His deposition was continued this afternoon."

Probable Homicide in a Bar-Room at Rye.

A serious if not fatal affray occurred at Rye, Westchester County, about 5 o'clock yesterday morning. It appears that a young man, named JOHN EDWARD KANE, about nineteen years old, was attending a ball at Rye, and while engaged in conversation was overheard by JOHN HUGHES, late one of the constables of the town, to use some threatening language in regard to another young man then in the ball-room. Mr. HUGHES, being notified that a party referred to of the feeling entertained against him, KANE then attacked Mr. HUGHES with a razor-knife or other sharp weapon, and inflicted a wound on his forehead, when the latter drew from his pocket a revolver and shot KANE with it; the ball entering the left breast just below the nipple. The ball-proof vest immediately [illegible] into the wicked assailant, and he was removed to the residence of the Catholic priest, at Port Chester, where surgical aid was procured. At last accounts his condition was considered quite critical. Coroner MEEKS at once proceeded to Port Chester for the purpose of taking the ante-mortem statement of the wounded man, and committed HUGHES to prison to await the result of the injuries. Young KANE had only been out of jail a few days, having been sent there for an aggravated assault on WILLIAM H. SMITH, a hackman.

Fatal Railroad Disaster—Caving in of the Saddle River Bridge.

The long list of railroad accidents, which make steam locomotion more deadly than battle, has been increased by another terrible disaster, which took place on the New-Jersey Midland Railroad. The train which left Paterson for Hackensack at 8 A.M. yesterday morning was passing over the Saddle River Bridge when the structure gave way. The locomotive and tender plunged into the river, followed by the baggage car and two passenger-cars after them. Both the engineer and the fireman escaped, but the brakeman, JOHN DONAHUE, was killed instantly, his neck being broken while in the act of putting on the brakes. It is thought that he leaves no family. The baggage-master had both shoulders dislocated, and the conductor, Mr. DAVID BRADWELL, was badly injured about the head. None of the passengers were killed, or drowned, the water in the river not being at its usual depth, but almost all were injured, and Judge WORTENDYKE, of the Probate Court, had both his legs broken. A wrecking car was sent from Hackensack to Paterson to the scene of the accident, with surgeons accompanied, with abundant comforts for the wounded.

Masonic.

Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 36, Knights Templar, have chosen the following officers for the present Templar year: S. Leggett, E. C.; P. Gunzl, G.; P. M. V. Van Hoevan, C. G.; J. J. Kelly, P.; C. C. J. Beck, T.; M. Stewart, R.; O. D. Mott, S. W.; J. Bartley, J. W.; S. Gray, W.; Robert Coe, Henry Klee and M. Cooper, Stewards; and Rev. [illegible] P. F. C. Henry Clay Preston, on Monday evening, installed the officers of Bethlehem Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar, at New-Rochelle. Rev. S. Coffey, of Mount Vernon, was chosen Commander of this new body of Knights.

The Knights Clinton Commandery, No. 37, Knights Templar, have selected the following officers for the ensuing Templar year: C. Aikman, E. C.; G. McKay, G.; J. H. Mott, C. G.; W. Boston, P.; S. T. Waterhouse, S. W.; B. H. Dickey, J. W.; Em. R. W. Kenyon, T.; A. Foster, R.; J. J. Johnson, W.; J. Brodie, Bull River and C. G. Tisley, Trustees. The following were appointed: Commander, W. E. Richardson, S. B.; James Allen, S. B.; Wm. F. Kruider, C. H. Peck and George W. Gritman, Guards; Wm. Smith, S.; J. H. Mott, S. T. Waterhouse and John C. Winters, Finance Committee.

Fourth Annual Meeting of the Managers of the Presbyterian Hospital.

The fourth annual meeting of the Managers of the Society of the Presbyterian Hospital, was held yesterday in the lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth-avenue and Eleventh-street, Mr. JAMES LENNOX presiding. The annual report showed encouraging progress. The Executive Committee reported that the large hospital building between Seventieth and Seventy-first-streets and Madison-avenue, now in course of erection, would be completed and formally opened to the public in October next. The Treasurer, Mr. A. B. BELKNAP, reported the total receipts for the year, including last year's balance, as $221,040 40; the expenditures, $160,199 07. The meeting then adjourned.

No Trace of the Notorious "Jack Sheppard."

All efforts to discover the whereabouts of the notorious WM. JONES, alias Jack Sheppard, who escaped from Police Head-quarters Tuesday evening, Mayor HALL to the contrary notwithstanding, Copies of his portrait are being printed, and will be sent to all the principal cities of the United States, and a reward will be offered for his apprehension. Charges have been preferred against DOORMAN GUERIN, who was in charge when JONES escaped. And the matter will be fully investigated by the Police Commissioners. HARRY WALKER, companion of JONES in the Philadelphia burglary, has been taken to that City.

[Advertisement]

"Weight, strength and color may be gained by using Cod Liver Oil." HAZARD & CASWELL'S is the best.

[Advertisement]

"If you deny me use danger light upon your city's charter," said a lawyer to a client. "Then we'll use the charter for their destruction," is not meeting character by buying their Spring Hats at KNOX, No. 212 Broadway. With one of his really elegant Hats even a fractious lady laughs at fate.

[Advertisement]

SUMMER TRAVEL.—The steamers *Bristol* and *Providence* will resume their places in the Fall River line, on Monday, April 15.

NEW-YORK, April 8, 1872.

[Advertisement]

Phrenological Examination at No. 389 Broadway, showing talents, defects and best pursuits.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, by the *Cimbria*, at 11 A. M., with a supplementary mail, for double rates only, on the pier at the foot of Franklin-street, in Hoboken, until 11½ P. M.

For Havana, by the *Granada*, at 1 P. M., with a supplementary mail, for double rates only, on the pier at the foot of Franklin-street, in Hoboken, until 11½ P. M.

For Nassau, N. P., by the *Cleveland*, at 1 P. M.

For Bermuda, by the *Alexandria*, at 1 P. M.

For Rio Janeiro, via Pernambuco and Bahia, by the *Cuba*, at 1 P. M.

For Bermuda, by the *Alexandria*, at 1 P. M.

For Bermuda, via Halifax, by the *Dominion* and *Victoria*, at 1 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, by the Queenstown mail, by the *City of Montreal*, at 7 A. M. For Germany, by the *Donau*, at 11 A. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Java, for Liverpool—W. Vaughan, Capt. Carter, Lieut. Gill, Hamilton, R. Hollowell, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Holmes, 2 children and infant, J. Wilson, Mrs. H. Mahony, Capt. Pigeon and son, Mr. Mr. Mrs. Fr. Wood, Dr. R. Mellen, D. M. McFadden, A. Campbell, W. S. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Miss Price, Mrs. Burnside and children, L. A. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Worthington and child, J. Rosenfeld, H. Collett, J. Curtis, J. Hoffner, J. Martinez, Isidro Perez, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Marsh, Miss Cowan, Miss Fuller, H. B. Grant, R. S. Gray, Wm. Bell, A. Low, G. F. Viper and wife, Miss J. Carter, Mr. Best, J. J. Beach, R. Robinson, Mrs. Gowyn and infant, Mrs. Wade, Miss Dorr, Rev. Thos. E. Sullivan, D. Lamb, Hon. Wm. Pascoe, D. C. Winter, A. M. Hyde.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Globe, from Liverpool—Mr. R. Cunard and servant, J. Thompson, J. Bielbaum, E. North, W. Corwyn, Fred. Volker, Rawdin Vokes, Revd. Miles Oxford, Mrs. Bell and child, Mrs. Bland and child, Mrs. Bates, J. Vietes, A. McHarg, C. A. Marcus, Mr. Combin, Miss D. Frayley, W. W. Scoker, S. Wilcock, R. O. Johnstone, H. T. Johnstone, Mr. Arnell, Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins, A. Mosse, Mr. Mrs. Jones, John Cox, Nimmo, Mr. Lee, A. E. Hitchcock, J. G. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Col. and Mrs. Bradish, J. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Carrel, F. R. Benson, F. Dixon, A. Donaldson, Geo. Kinsey, Jno. Richardson, C. M. Allman, Miss Lafferty, Mr. Kirk.

In steam-ship Sea Splendor, from Savannah—Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Hunter, Mrs. A. G. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Cousins, G. S. Whitaker and child, Mrs. Mrs. A. Sherer and 3 children, Miss A. E. Pruyn, R. G. Whittaker, C. Hamilton, F. K. Sinner, D. Conrad, Mrs. N. P. Brinnin, Miss A. Fairchild, Miss C. Beardsley, A. S. Ackley, J. A. Lansing, O. J. Connolly, J. C. Reid, J. E. Fitch, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Durand, Miss Butler, Miss Burnap, Miss F. B. Rose, Miss Sharon, Miss Keeler, D. Conner, J. Rockwell, Miss Dudley, Mrs. Hagan, Albert J. Hagan and 2 children, and 40 in the steerage.

In steam-ship City of Montreal, from Liverpool—G. Richter, S. Richter, Mr. Wilkinson, Fred Shelcock, Capt. Hornby, Mr. William Nicholls, M. Soto Posa, Thos. Hebblewhite, Miss Jenna, G. J. Westbury, R. Arrowsmith, W. P. Collard, Victor R. Bennett and daughter, Mr. Mr. Carew and lady, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Mattey.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6:26 | Sun sets..... 6:25 | Moon sets.. 10:26

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook, 10:56 | Gov. Island, 10:57 | Hell Gate.. 12:19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, April 10.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Java, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool and Queenstown, Chas. G. Francklyn; Cimbria, (Ger.,) Winsor, Hamburg; Humboldt & Co.; Egmont, McClellan, New Orleans, P. H. Mallory & Co.; Wm. C. Pickersgill, Shropshire, Philadelphia, A. Abbott; Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. F. Clyde & Co.; Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia.

Ships J. Smith, (Br.,) Wylan, Liverpool, Joseph Hyde Sparks; Lady Bleasington, Williams, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.

Barks Gustav F. Focking, (Ger.,) Lervien, Stockholm, C. Tobias & Co.; Anna, (Swe.,) Hansen, Odensee, Funch, Edye & Co.; Annecie, (Br.,) Fleming, Rio Janeiro, P. I. Nevins & Son; Adelaide Morris, Gonzalez, Yates & Porterfield.

Brigs Ellen, (Br.,) Jenkins, Falmouth, Master; Oak Point, (Br.,) Wright, Fernambuco and Bahia, Brett, Son & Co.; Leander, (Br.,) Cann, Demerara, Gill Bros. & Co.; Oriana, (Br.,) Doane, Aguadilla, P. R., J. H. Symonds & Co.; Mary Ann, (Br.,) Appleby, Matanzas, John Boynton's Sons; Mary A. Wilcox, (Br.,) Mundy, Elizabethport, Snow & Burgess; Josie Pettigrew, Boston, Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brigs Alice, (Sw.,) Nyquist, Newport, R. I., Wenberg Anna Turner, Mooney, Providence, R. I., W. Jackson & Co.; Henry A. Tabor, Brewer, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Bro.; Thos. Jefferson, Fox, Stamford; W. R. Hodges, Seaman, Amboy via Newport, R. I., Lyon and Jos. Evans, Virginia, Smith, Portland; Jed. Frye, Jr., Co.; Fanny Elder, Rich, Boston; R. W. Loud & Co.; H. J. Duncan, Place, Providence; R. W. Jackson.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Ohina, (Br.,) Macaulay, Liverpool March 30, via Queenstown 31st, with mdse. and 374 passengers to Cunard & Co. Left pilot boat No. 10 at 10:30 A. M. E. of Sandy Hook, passed a four-masted steamer bound E., supposed to be the Baltic, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship City of Montreal, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool March 26, via Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. March 29, off Fastnet, passed steam-ship France bound W.; April 6, lat. 41 44, lon. 56 30, met a National Steamer bound E.; 7th, lat. 41 11, lon. 69 30, exchanged night signals with a National steamship bound E.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston April 9, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co. Had dense fog from Hatteras; slowed down for 20 hours, and anchored off Sandy Hook 4 P. M., Tuesday 9th.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Fairbolt, Savannah April 9, with mdse. and passengers to Robert Lowden. Had all the way from Hatteras; obtained outside 20 hours.

Steam-ship Morro Castle, Curtis, Havana April 6, with mdse. and 85 passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Walker, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hours, with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard Steamship Co.

Steam-ship Silesia, (N. G.,) Trautmann, Hamburg March 27, and Havre 30th, with mdse. and 793 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced several westerly gales from the Banks. Passed Sandy Hook Light N., lon. 60 12 W., passed a Bremen steam-ship bound E., April 7, lat. 42 20 N., lon. 57 40 W., passed steamship Idaho, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Pennsylvania, Pollock, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Mercedita, Marshman, Fernandina, Fla., April 7, with mdse. and passengers to James Baird.

Ship John Bell, (Br.,) Bailey, Liverpool, with salt, &c. 94 days. Off and anchored at the S. W. Spit, came up this A. M. Reports took the northern passage, and was 13 days W. of the Banks; March 16, James Boyle, of Carlisle, aged 31 years, fell from the jib-boom overboard and was drowned.

Ship Mutlah, (of London,) O'Sullivan, Manila Oct. 28, with mdse. to C. L. Wright & Co. Is anchored outside the Bar.

Ship Shenandoah, (of Liverpool,) Gregory, Calcutta Dec. 24, with mdse. to Master. Is anchored outside the Bar.

Bark Vivian, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Withers, Newport (R. I.) 9 days, with ballast, to order—vessel to Edye & Parker. Took the above-named passage had moderate S. W. winds up to the Banks; from thence 2 days with a continuation of strong S. W. gales; March 31, lat. 36 48, lon. 74 30, spoke Ohmelie (of Boston,) Smith, from Cardenas, for Philadelphia, with a cargo of molasses consigned to Duncan & Foly, in a sinking condition; took off all the crew (6) and brought them to this port.

Bark Edith Rose, (of Windsor, Nova Scotia,) Greenleaf Cardenas 11 ds., with molasses to Muller and Bastian—vessel to Miller and Houghton. Had heavy westerly gales; April 5, was struck by a sudden squall from N. W., which carried away fore and main topsail, jib, spanker, and lost and split sails; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Edith Rose, Alexander, Gaboon, Africa, 60 ds., with mdse. to Master. Left no American vessels. Crossed the equator March 4, in lon. 21. Had fine weather up to Bermuda, from thence had heavy winds and much wet weather.

Bark C. E. Jepson, Hawkins, Havana, 11 ds., with sugar, to Simon de Visser. Vessel to Jonas Smith & Co. Had strong N. and N. E. winds up to Hatteras; from thence 3 ds., with light variable winds and thick fog; was home to Sandy Hook.

Bark Lucy, (of Shediac, N. B.,) Brown, Matanzas 13 ds., with molasses, &c., to C. H. Swain & Son. Had strong E. and N. E. gales up to Hatteras; from thence 4 ds., with fine weather.

Bark Anne Wales, Bowen, Cibarien 12 ds., which arr. 9th and anchored on the Bar, came up this A. M.; reports having been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong variable winds; the A. W. is consigned to Carver & Bamer.

Bark J. G. Norwood, (of Camden, Me.,) Harkness, Matanzas March 27, with sugar to master.

Bark Jennie Cobb, (of Rockland, Me.,) Packard, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar, to Snow & Burgess. Had strong S. to Hatteras; shifted cargo between decks.

Bark Miako, (of London,) Anderson, Shanghae Dec. 18, with tea to Everett, Peabody & Co. Passed Anger Jan. 1. Caps of Good Hope Feb. 16, St. Helena Feb. 28, and crossed the equator March 24, in lon. 27 30 W. Had fine weather up to Bermuda, from thence strong N. and N. E. winds.

Brig Hanna Barss, Tower, of and from Bermuda, with produce to Middleton & Co.

Brig Wiley Smith, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Kelln, Jacmel 5 ds., with sugar to Young & Co.—vessel to Kunhardt & Co.—vessel to J. Staples. Had fine weather up to Hatteras; thence 9 ds. with dense fog; April 6, off Chincoteague, spoke schr. Laura, from Aux Cayes, for New-York; 30 miles N. E. of 29th Light, spoke schr. Addie P. Ayres, from Rio Nuevo, for Boston, with log-wood, sugar, &c., to A. E. Solomon & Co.—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro. Had strong N. winds the entire passage; 7th, in lat. 39 30, lon. 71 30 W., spoke brig Abbie Reed, Reed, Cienfuegos, for Boston, 20 days, and 200 miles, saw the wreck of a boat, water-logged about 30 miles, saw the wreck of a